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THE SMALL BOY'S IDEA.

The teacher in the Sunday school
Had found a pleasant task
In getting answers from the tots
To questions she might ask,

Till finally she had to stop
Because, despite her calls,
No one could tell why Samson took
The gates from Gaza's walls.

She waited long, and just before
She told them why, a kid
Held up his hand and said he guessed
He knew why Samson did.

"Well, tell the class," the teacher said
To little Thomas Green,
Who answered, guileless as a lamb,
"Because 'twas Hallowe'en."

THE STRENUOUS GAME.

Now the season's on in earnest
And the men of football fame
Are upon the grids appearing
And engaging in the game.
They have girded on their armor
They have let their hair grow long,
And their hard and bulging muscles
Furnish proof that they are strong.

They are lining up and passing,
They are racing for the goal;
They are chased and they are tackled,
And upon the field they roll.
They are up again and at it,
All unmindful of their hurts;
They are dodging and eluding
As they gain in sprinting spurts.

Yard by yard they're pressing forward,
Though assailed by brawny men;
Yard by yard they're failing backward,
Then are closing up again.
Now and then the ball is fumbled,
Now and then 'tis punted far,
And again they're fiercely battling
In the football tug of war.

They are plunging, they are falling;
Now they rush and hit the line;
Now an opening is showing,
When the heavy weights combine.
Panting, puffing, wildly running,
Down the field a player goes,
And a touchdown he is making
O'er the goal line of his foes.

Louder swell the cheers of watchers,
Who have gathered there in hosts,
When the ball in air goes rising
And then sails between the posts.
In large letters Fame is writing
On her ever-growing roll
Name of man who made the touchdown
And of man who kicked the goal.
—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

THE FOOTBALL CASABIANCA.

The boy stood on the football field,
When all but him had fled;
The rooters' shoutings echoed o'er
The dying and the dead.

His hair hung down into his eyes—
Such of it as was left—
For, sad to state, at one fell swoop,
Of it he'd been bereft.

One arm hung limply at his side,
And fluttered as he reeled;
His teeth, like snowflakes in the wind,
Were scattered o'er the field.

His shirt was torn across the chest,
His pants ripped at the knees,
His shoes clung sadly to his feet,
Like mistletoe to trees.

Yet beautiful and bright he stood,
While all around, alack!
Were fragments of the centre rush,
The half and quarter back.

The tackles on the goal posts hung;
The guards were borne away
In ambulances which were called
Quite early in the fray.

And here and there a shoulder blade,
And ears on every side,
With fingers, feet and locks of hair,
All unidentified.

But still he stood amidst the wreck.
Oh, that this tongue could tell
How bravely he essayed to speak,
And give his college yell!

His father called him from the box,
His mother from the stand,
Yet ever nobly stood he there,
A football in his hand.

The other side was lining up,
With husky boast and scream.
"Come on," he mumbled toothlessly,
"I'll buck the entire team!"

They formed a flying wedge, and hurled
The gallant lad on high,
And when they downed him shoes and legs
Were waving in the sky.

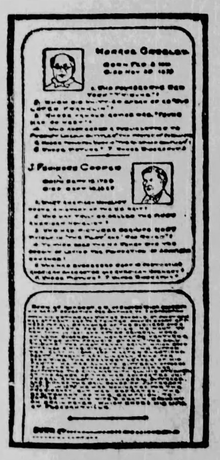
There came a burst of thunder sound.
The boy—Oh, where was he?
Ask of the other team, that left
With college chant and glee.

Ask of the other team and learn:
He hasn't yet been seen.
They don't expect to find him till
They get some gasolene."
—Baltimore American.

NEWEST KIND OF PLAYING CARDS

Something new in playing cards has just been patented in Chicago, says the New York Herald. It is biographical in character, each card bearing on one side a brief history of the lives of two famous persons, while on the other side are a series of questions.

As the questions are answered successfully or not, the cards are won or



lost by the players. Only the faces of the cards have the faces of the individuals printed on them, and these are concealed when held in the hand. The pack is of 70, and the game is said to be very interesting as well as instructive.

Refreshing Modesty.

An unsuccessful candidate for a party nomination being met by a friend the morning after his disappointment, the following conversation ensued:

Friend—Well, how do you like the nominations?

Rejected Candidate—Excuse me, but I take no interest whatever in this election.

Friend—No more do I, except to wish that the best man may win.

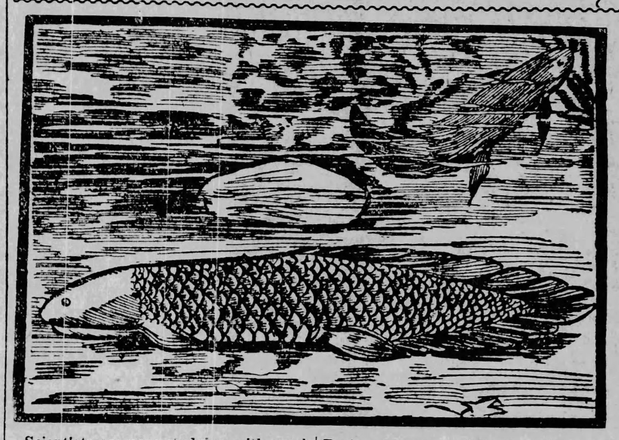
Rejected Candidate—Well, he won't.

Friend—And why not, pray?

Rejected Candidate—Because he wasn't nominated.—Boston Courier.

Fish That Breathes Doubly.

After the Manner of Ordinary Fish And Like Bactrachians.



Scientists are now studying with much interest a very remarkable fish in the Museum of Natural History in Paris, says the New York Herald. It is known as the "ceratodus" or "baramunda," and it is mainly remarkable because until a short time ago it was supposed to be extinct.

It is provided with a double means of respiration; in other words, it breathes through the lungs like most of the bactrachians, and it can also breathe by means of branchiae, after the manner of an ordinary fish. For a long time naturalists were doubtful whether animals provided with double sets of respiratory organs ought to be classed among fish, but since the discovery of the "ceratodus" this question has been set at rest, for now it is considered absolutely certain that animals of this type are genuine fish.

This singular fish is found in the Burnett, Dawson and Mary rivers, in Queensland, being known to the natives there as baramunda and to the colonists as the Burnett or Dawson salmon. Its flesh, indeed, looks and tasts like that of salmon, and hence it is regarded as a great delicacy.

In size it sometimes attains to six feet in length, though the specimen in the Paris museums is less than three feet. Its head is slightly depressed, and in comparison with its body is rather small; its lower jaw is not prominent; its eyes are small and its body is covered with thick and large scales. The stomach is of a brilliant orange color, and the body does not taper off toward the tail quite as much as is usual in the case of fish.

A French naturalist who has studied the ceratodus says:

"The natives of Queensland declare that this fish frequently raises itself out of the water for the purpose of obtaining a fresh supply of oxygen, and that it also often makes a noise like snarling at night. Now, I have carefully watched the specimen in the Paris Museum, and I can testify that it does raise itself out of the water for the purpose of breathing. I have not, however, at any time heard it make any sound resembling growling or snarling, though I have stood near it for several hours on many a night."

The ceratodus lives mainly on fresh water shellfish, and apparently adapts itself readily to confinement. The museum authorities in Paris are very proud of their specimen, not only because the ceratodus has so long been regarded as extinct, but also because in the opinion of competent scientists it is one of the first fish that appeared on our globe.

The Hobo That Dived and the Message to Garcia.

Mr. Elbert Hubbard is an extremely entertaining and valuable man. His success is interesting. Some of his views are worth reading, says the New York Evening Journal.

And there is especial interest in the little article which he wrote entitled "A Message to Garcia."

This article tells of a soldier who was selected by the war department to take a message to Garcia, in Cuba.

Asking no questions, he took the message, ran many risks and delivered it safely.

The example of this message carrier is held up to the youth of America. Incidentally, Mr. Hubbard abuses the average man because he does not show in everyday life the energy which the soldier showed in carrying the message to Garcia.

Mr. Hubbard complains that when he sands a man to look up a word in the dictionary, that man lacks the enthusiasm of the soldier penetrating darkest Cuba.

He says that when he tells an office boy to brush his coat, the office boy does not show the feverish enthusiasm and pleasure displayed by the army officer sent on a dangerous errand.

The trouble with Mr. Hubbard and with many others who achieve quick prosperity is this:

They fail to understand that in order to arouse real enthusiasm in the human being, you must give thath human being a noble motive—or a very good selfish reason.

If a flood threatens a village full of women and children, you may say to a thousand men at random:

"Who will risk his life to save the village?"

At least nine hundred men will volunteer.

But if there is dust on Mr. Hubbard's coat, or Mr. Hubbard wants a sandwich and a glass of milk brought from the restaurant, and you ask a thousand men:

"Who will volunteer for Mr. Hubbard?"

Nine hundred and ninety-nine will reply:

"Tell Mr. Hubbard to go to ——!"

The remaining individual will go—very slowly—for a quarter.

We invite those gentlemen who think that men should be as proud to serve them as they would be to serve their country to read this short story:

John Samuels, of Richfield N. J., is a boy 12 years old.

He was swimming with his little friends in the Morris canal.

An old tramp, ragged, dirty, low down in the world, passed by, and the boys jeered him.

That old tramp would not brush Mr. Hubbard's coat regularly for any consideration.

You could not persuade him to spend his days looking up words in the dictionary for Mr. Hubbard; not even the simplest words.

He smiled at the boys who jeered him, and went on his dirty, hopeless, ambitionless way.

Suddenly a scream came from one of the boys in the middle of the canal. He had a cramp and was drowning.

Instantly that dirty tramp turned brought the boy, John Samuels, safe to the water, and after a hard struggle brought the boy, John Samuels, safe to the shore.

The tramp said to those who questioned him:

"Never mind what my name is. That's not important."

He put his tattered coat on over his wet shirt, and went tramping on his way.

If he ever reaches Mr. Hubbard's village he will be despised, because he will decline to take a job in a literary foundry, or to do any kind of regular work.

But when his chance came to "carry a message to Garcia"—that is to say, when he heard the scream of a drowning boy—he made the effort that you could not hire him to make. That drowning scream appealed to his ambition, to his nobility hidden away beneath his dirt and his wasted life.

If you feel it undignified to praise a dirty tramp, take, instead the story of Gen. Grant.

He was a town drunkard, a failure. He got out of the army, he left West Point because he would not do regular work.

You could not have hired Grant, for love or money, to brush Mr. Hubbard's collar, or investigate for him the meaning of the word "microcephalic."

But you all know what Grant did when the country really needed him. When his chance came, he did something worth while.

Those who write such things as "Carrying a Message to Garcia" ought to be told how foolish they are, kindly, as we have told Mr. Hubbard here.

NO CHICKEN.

Trust a messenger boy to be up on expressive slang, says the Philadelphia Record. The particular one who had a message to deliver the other morning at the office of the general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania railroad was as tough a looking specimen as you could find in a day's journey. His cap was placed at a perilous angle on his frowsy head, tobacco stains lurked about the corners of his mouth, and he was puffing a cigarette stump. The dignified clerk who took the message scowled.

"Sign dat," demanded the boy, holding out his slip, and expectorating copiously on the floor.

"I'll have you put out of here if you don't know how to behave," said the clerk, severely.

A look of scorn passed over the boy's grimy features.

"Aw, don't git icy wid me, or I'll slide all over youse!" he exclaimed.

Then he sauntered out whistling "Go Away Back and Sit Down."

POLICEMAN'S DIPLOMACY.

An Incident Which Could Hardly Have Taken Place in New York.

Most policemen would have come up and slapped the three roysters on the back and said gruffly:

"Here, no smoking allowed in this depot."

But the officer who was on duty before the ticket window of the Exchange street station on Saturday night was a diplomat and worthy of a wider sphere than he will ever have, even as a depot policeman, says the Buffalo Courier.

There were really four in the party, but there were three of them who were seeing the other man off. All of them were exhibit attachies at the Pan-American exposition, and the fourth man was leaving for his home in a far western state. With his three companions they had started for the train several hours before train time, and they had spent most of the intervening time in drinking his health. Naturally, they were in a mood to be a little careless of the depot regulations.

About half an hour before train time one of them discovered that there was a later train which their friend could take and arrive at his destination just as soon, while the new arrangement would lengthen the time they would have to express their regard for him at sundry bars. They repaired to the depot to have his ticket changed.

While he was going through this formality at the ticket office, they stood a little way back in the waiting room, puffing vigorously on strong cigars. A policeman approached, but he wasn't gruff at all. With a pleasant smile and a strong Hibernian brogue he remarked.

"It's ividently none of ye gintlemin believe in soigns."

"Why not?" asked one of them.

"Because," replied the diplomatic policeman, "there be wan over there which rades, 'No smoking allowed in this waitin' room.'"

Three cigars came out of three mouths with a chorus movement, and there was no more smoking.

THE PERPETUAL MOTION (?) CLOCK

A watchmaker at Sehenectady, named J. Steiner, is the inventor of a clock which has, it is said, never been wound up, as it has no main spring, and its works consist of but three wheels, says the New York Herald. The clock, which

is in the form of a pendulum weighing 40 pounds, is supported from the top by a very thin piece of steel about two inches long and half an inch wide.

The pendulum rods are made of different kinds of metal, to compensate for contraction and expansion, and the whole thing is adjusted to beat actual seconds.

All that was required to set the clock going was to start it swinging. "when the finally force of gravity, indefinitely maintained by the magnets, did the rest." This clock has been going for several months and will continue to go, Mr. Steiner says, so long as the magnets retain their magnetism. Thus it would seem that the clock is the nearest approach to perpetual motion yet attained. The clock keeps perfect time, and is not affected in any way by jar or vibration.

The Back Woods-Man

The Story of a Revolution.

BY H. A. STANLEY.

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CHAPTER XXXI—BEACRAFT AT LAST.

If ever a man was tempted to break his promise it was I, when having crossed the trail and gained the shelter of the woods on the higher ground, I paused to regain my breath, and to cleanse my person of the blood of my wounds, and the filth which the squaws had flung at me. It was plain that I had no pursuers on this side of the river, for none had crossed, nor were any in sight. To the south, not fifteen miles away, was our army, where awaited me clothing, food and companionship. Schoharie was at least two hundred miles east, and I must make a detour to reach it that would lengthen my journey at least another twenty-five miles. I had as yet no food, and was half naked. I was also in an enemy's country, and a thousand dangers lay before me. I sat pondering for some little time. I had no fear of any one trailing me, for Little Beard's clan were disorganized, Cornplanter was out at Niagara, and Brant could easily form an excuse for calling his warriors off. I was becoming chilled, when "boom!" came the sound of a heavy gun rolling down the valley. The occasion for this firing at nine o'clock in the morning, I supposed to have been the signal for the army's march. At all events, it renewed my temptation to seek my friends there, but I put it down, crawled out of the thicket which I had taken refuge in, and looked back down and across the river.

A wooded ridge running well out toward the river farther north, prevented my seeing the camp which I had quitted but an hour before. South of this ridge, and on both sides of the river, was a wide open intervale, the grazing and cornground of the Senecas. Over across the river, to the west, I could discern a large body of Indians. They had but just come in view out from behind the woods, and were moving rapidly south. Ahead of them some four miles, were two horsemen also bound south, but so great was the distance that I could not tell whether they were Indians or white men. I conjectured, however, that they were Beacraft and McDonald, who hoped to cut me off from the army. Neither could I tell at the time to what tribe the Indians belonged, but I now know that they were Little Beard and his Seneca wolves going back up to Chenandoanes to remove some property, and to torture and murder Boyd and Parker. Oh, that our army could have come upon them in their bloody work. I had at the first thought of visiting Old Smoke's tree after nightfall, but I was now so chilly and thoroughly miserable that I decided to make the attempt at once. I knew there was danger along the river trail, but I could not travel through the woods, for every bush and bramble tore my ridged shoulders, and started the blood afresh. I therefore descended to the trail, and taking a slow trot, swung along at the rate of six miles an hour.

It was nearly noon when I finally reached the little run at the foot of Old Smoke's glen, and the sun, which had come out not an hour before, was blistering my back. For the last three miles the trail had run through a depression parallel to the river, and some distance back. It was quite hot down in there out of the wind, and the gloomy glen looked cool and inviting. I turned to the left and hurried up the rocky trail alongside the babbling brook which seemed to have its head in a spring beneath the oak. Through the overhanging tree tops, the direct rays of the sun shot down brilliant, perpendicular shafts, and I was admiring their reflection on a trembling cascade, when, above the brawling of the waters, I heard a human voice. Sinking to my knees and hands, I crawled cautiously to the next rise in the trail, and peering above it, saw the forms of two white men, sitting on the roots of the old oak. They were eating, as I could see by the movement of their hands, but their faces I could not distinguish, owing to the gloom that pervaded this retreat. Then, too, their backs were toward me. The sloping shoulders of one, however, looked strangely like those of Beacraft. It must be he and the other—yes. Those were the bulky square shoulders of McDonald. I crawled into the brush and endeavored to reach a place where I could see the better without being seen. This I found impossible, so I crawled over the ridge south of the spring, and there waited until I heard their voices as they went down the glen. They seemed so careless that I concluded that they did not apprehend the approach of our army or its advance soon. I wondered at this, but later learned our men were on the east side of the river six miles south of Chenandoanes, and west of the big creeks which debouch into the curve of the Genesee near Chenussio; also that these two worthies knew it.

I knew of a shallow ford just north of the mouth of Old Smoke's creek, and believed that the two had come north through Chenandoanes in pursuit of me, had crossed the river, and were now going back along the trail which I had come up, along down the east side in the hope of intercepting me as I made my way back to our army. I feared that they would pick out my larger foot? prints in the soft mold of the river trail, and would comprehend that I had passed north while they were in the glen. But would they not turn and, coming back, pursue me north? They would be more likely to do this for a distance, at least, until they realized the fact that there were no tracks of mine further north than this little creek. I hurried to the oak, and there, beneath the roots in the darkest recess, wrapped round with a British blanket, found my rifle, a horn of powder, 4 bullets, a small piece of thick buckskin for patches, a good knife, a bag of parched corn, a leather bonnet, my own buckskin hunting coat, a light shirt of fawnskin, and other articles. The smaller of these had been carefully placed in the pockets of the coat, that I might not miss them in the darkness. Who the young warrior was that Brant sent on the errand I have never learned, but he certainly did his work well. Rigging out with all haste, I loaded my rifle and hurried down the trail. As I came out of the glen, I heard a sound of horses on the stony path over from the river. Squatting in the brush, I examined my priming, and when the two horsemen came out was ready. That they had already seen my track I knew from the first word that McDonald uttered. Also, by their evident excitement.

"What dom hinnies we ware to set up there in the glen, an' let the bird fly past. But then—he's not far beyond the next rise. I'm thinkin', an' there's a master straight stretch beyond."

"Yes, cap'n. You'll see for sure up there, I reckon. While you ride that way, I'll watch here. If you see him shoot him in the back. Don't let him git a hold on ye. No matter if he hasn't a gun, he'll charge at ye like a panther, if he sees a ghost of a chance. Take no chances with Skenando's Quedar. I know him of old."

"I'd be fair pleased to take him alive, but did or alive, mon, Mac's the lad that'll have him," returned the big fellow, as he spurred up the rise to the south. I now realized that I must act quickly. I could have killed Beacraft where he sat, but I had my reasons for wanting him alive. Fortune favored me. He rode his sorry nag just past my hiding place, got down off his saddle, and began examining the creek trail. The old horse reached out for the fresher leaves beside the little ford, took two or three short steps ahead, and my range was clear. Beacraft, crouching there in the dusk, back towards me, did not hear me as I leaped out, nor did he dream that I was within a mile of him, until I had my hand on the back of his neck. I had never before seen such a look of abject fear on the face of any human being, as was on that narrow phiz of his, when I swung him slowly around and looked down into his eyes.

"Not a squeak," I whispered, as I dropped my rifle and drew my knife, "or I slit you from chin to crotch." He was too weak from fear to raise his own gun, and it dropped from his nerveless grasp into the soft dust of the trail. The old horse started a trifle as I sprang at his master, but soon settled down again and began eating, as before. Keeping hold of my captive, I led him to the horse and commanded him to untie the bridle rein, which was a buckskin thong. He was far too nervous to untie any knot, however, so I cut it and tied his hands behind him. Turning the horse south, I gave him a prick with my knife. He jumped two or three times, settled down into a walk, then began eating brush again. I had hoped to send him down the trail, obliterate my own tracks, and then hide in the bushes to shoot McDonald as he came back. But I was not quick enough. As I picked up my own and Beacraft's gun, McDonald reappeared over the rise, took in at a glance the fact that I was armed, and had Beacraft a prisoner, whirled his horse and spurred through the woods over towards the river. Beacraft's horse now showed life, and, neighing loudly, followed. I heard both horses, first one, then the other, plunge into the river, and knew that McDonald had escaped me.

I lost no time, but, driving Beacraft before me, up the trail into the glen, soon reached the oak again. Here I searched him hastily and cutting a slim, light pole, fastened one end to the thong that bound his wrists. His rifle I fastened to my back, and, taking mine in one hand, the end of the pole in the other, drove him straight through the woods, over the ridge to the northeast, making as direct a route as I could, toward the north end of Conesus. We crossed several trails, but took none. I feared pursuit and urged him ahead by prods of the sharp pole against his lean back, until the sweat rolled off him in streams. I guided him much as Uncle Hans used to his oxen, with "haw!" or "gee!" as occasion required, and drove him as unmercifully as ever one man was driven by another. Just before dusk, when we had reached the higher ground, two miles northeast of the north end of Conesus, having come, I judged, fifteen miles or more, he collapsed, and sank down like a dead man, at the head of a narrow ravine. His fear had kept him up well, but I now saw that he could not go farther. He lay there, in the dim light, looking up at me, like a helpless, wounded wolf. I bound his feet together, removed the pole, and rolled him up in my blanket, that he might lie comfortably until I had prepared supper.

Near the head of Conesus, as we came along, I had heard a wounded steer, which had evidently wandered up from the east side of the lake. Leaving my captive, I went back, found the steer, which had a broken leg, caught it, cut its throat, and now had plenty of fairly good beef. I carried some of the choicest bits of this to camp, and building a small fire in that sheltered spot, soon roasted a large quantity. I piled this smoking hot on a piece of birch bark, and having mixed up some parched corn paste, unrolled Beacraft from his blanket, untied his hands, and bade him sit up and eat. He seemed surprised but sat up and ate heartily, after which I cut a strong pole, tied his extended arms along it, laid him on his back, drove a crotch over each end of the pole and felt sure I had him fast for the night. I placed some moss under his head, threw half my blanket over him and lying down close beside him soon fell asleep.

The first gray light of the new day awakened me, but he still slept heavily. I did not awaken him until I had prepared breakfast, and when I did so, was surprised at his wild behavior. He seemed light headed. However, he soon came to his wits, but I noticed that he ate little and attributed that to his fear of me. It seemed strange that he should not have shown the same fear the night before though. We started betimes, and while he needed considerable urging at first, and seemed weak, before noon I had him well warmed up and we made that day about twenty-five miles. That night he was delirious, and I noted high fever with alternate chills. Much as I had planned on torturing him, I now found my heart failing me, and while he made no complaint the next morning, and seemed to expect no mercy at my hands, I was easier on him that day, and did not push him above twenty miles.

Our route had been through a very open country and travel was comparatively easy, yet when the sun set, he seemed weaker than at any period of the journey, and was at times mumbling to himself as he walked along. As had been my practice, I sought out a narrow ravine for a camping place, and tying him to a tree, skirmished around a bit in the hope of getting a deer, for I was entirely out of meat. My stock of parched corn was also low, and sooner or later I must renew my supply of food. I was this night about midway between the north ends of Cayuga and Owasco, and had I dared leave my prisoner for a few hours, knew of a solitary intervale three or four miles to the south, where I was quite sure I could get a deer, or another of the Indian cattle. A rabbit and a woodchuck were all the meat that I could obtain after an hour's ramble, however, and with these slung to my belt I returned to camp just at dark. Indeed, it was quite dark in the ravine, and feeling my way I clambered cautiously down to the place where I was sure my captive lay bound, to find him gone. A hastily improvised torch showed him lying thirty yards distant, so twisted up in the blanket as to be nearly smothered. Indeed, he seemed insensible, and judging that he had rolled to this spot in an attempt to escape, I carried him back and set about building my fire without attempting to resuscitate him. When I had my fire built, I found him recovered from his stupor, but quite delirious and in a high fever. I bled him a trifle and he seemed more natural, but very weak. As I offered him food, he shook his head and for the first time asked me the question: "What be ye a goin' to do with me?"

"I havn't fully decided," I replied, "but I think I shall roast you, until you give up that secret of yours."

"What secret?" I made no reply and he went on:

"I hain't gin it up yet?" he inquired anxiously.

I shook my head.

"I was afeard I might, with this cussed fever on me. I tell ye right now, ye kin skin me alive an' ye won't git it."

"We'll see about that," I returned.

"Just as soon as I get out of this Indian country, we'll see. You're sick now, and I can't hurt a sick man." He closed his eyes and made no reply. Finally he opened them again and as I finished eating, lay looking at me.

"What ye a done, ef I hadn't walked?"

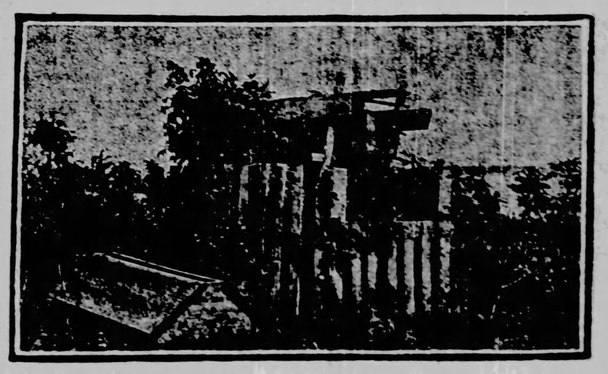
"Oh! I'd carried you maybe. You're light."

"Curse ye! I knowed ye would," he muttered. Then he seemed to fall asleep. I crawled under the blanket beside him, and we both slept until morning. I awoke to find him very ill. He was so weak that, do what I would, I could not make him walk. It was evident that his weakness was not assumed. I was also greatly alarmed as I noted small red elevations of the skin on his face and neck here and there, hardly noticeable to the sight, but plain to the touch. It might be measles. It might be something worse. At all events, he was sick and helpless. I could not leave him in that condition. That day I carried him on my back fourteen miles, as I judged, and a hard day's work it was. He seemed to lie in a stupor in the blanket, with which I fastened him to my back. That night I reached an abandoned log cabin near the north end of Skaneateles lake. In the peak of an outhouse nearby, I found a pack of pelts, and in the center of this some fishing tackle and a two-quart case of rum. Had this cabin been near the trail, which ran east and west farther north, and which I was all my route avoiding, this find of mine must have long been taken by some of the numerous parties passing, but fortunately for me, it was not. With the skins I made him as comfortable a bed as I could, and having forced some of the liquor down him, went to the lake, a fourth of a mile south, to catch some fish. I was but a few minutes in catching a fine pair of pickerel, and with them returned to the cabin to find my prisoner sitting up and babbling in delirium, while the pimples that had so alarmed me in the morning, now brought out by the liquor, had increased to a dark red angry looking pustule, which, from what I had heard of the disease, I felt sure indicated smallpox.

"Well! Whatever it is," I mused, "he's a human being and so am I." I did not then know that I had had the disease when a child, even before the wretch had stolen me from my parents, and my fears were now greater than any I had ever before experienced, I think. Nevertheless, I determined to stick by my prisoner, and as this cabin seemed as comfortable a place as any near at hand, I prepared for a long siege. Rummaging about in the loft I came upon some cooking utensils, a number of wool shirts, and a small quantity of wheaten flour and corn meal. The week that followed was one of the most tedious I ever experienced. I dug roots and herbs such as should brew a strong cathartic for myself, as I had heard that was the best way of avoiding this dread disease, and what with my hunting, fishing and nursing was nearly worn out. There was an abundance of small game and fish, and the third morning I shot a small doe, one of three, so we had plenty to eat, or rather I did. Beacraft ate nothing but gruel of birds and flour, and later took nothing but liquor. He was too weak to speak above a whisper except in his worst delirium. I had all

Rare Old Indian Graves.

Civilization Is Wiping Out These Ancient American Monuments.



Many of the Indians of the Northwest are in a state of semi-barbarism, and though the efforts of missionaries and the late Bishop Whipple have accomplished much they still cling to their primitive customs, says the New York Herald.

Their method of burial is one of the most curious customs in our land. This is a picture of Indian graves found in the extreme northern part of Minnesota, a tract inhabited by the Ojibway, or Chippewa tribe.

To this day these Indians bury their dead in boxes raised on stilts that the air may pass underneath. Later they are removed to ground boxes, to make room for new bodies. Food for the dead Indian to use on his journey to the Happy Hunting Ground is placed in the hole to be seen at the end of the ground box, and the few times these graves have been disturbed all sorts of pottery catables and ornaments have been found.

As these graves are becoming more and more scarce with the march of civilization, they ought to be carefully preserved as monuments of a race fast disappearing.

Here Is a Newly Discovered Tribe of Eskimos.

Peculiar Characteristics of a People Living in Arctic Alaska Who May Have Come From Asia.

Sent out to examine the native races of the North Pacific and Arctic coasts the Jessup North Pacific Expedition has just made a valuable anthropological report in the shape of a series of striking photographs of Eskimo tribes rarely—possibly never before—visited by whites, says the New York Herald.

A full set of illustrations and measurements were made of the inhabitants of two small villages. They show many peculiar characteristics possessed by these people which are totally different from those of neighboring tribes.

The passing of the aborigines of this region, due to the encroachment of civilization and the inevitable evil influences resulting from contact with the whites, has gradually reduced the full breed native population. It was in order, therefore, to fully preserve a true pictorial record of the various tribes of this section of our country that a series of investigations have been made.

The final results are to form a monster ethnological album, which, from the amount of the material gathered and the scope of country covered will be the most elaborate and comprehensive volume of its kind in existence. Three types which have almost been isolated from outside communication are here shown.

The habitable area of these people is far inland in Arctic Alaska, east of the mouth of the Mackenzie river. They belong to two tribes, called the Koukpagmiut and Nunatagmiut.

Their physical characteristics are so different that it almost warrants the supposition that they are the remnants of some lost tribe that originally emigrated from Asia.

Their head measurements are particularly remarkable, on account of the low value of the length and the resultant high value of the breadth. The contrast between them and other Eskimo and Indian tribes was found to be very striking.

One of the facial peculiarities is the wearing of huge round ornaments sunk deep into the chin. These are made of walrus tusks hollowed out and stuck on by means of a composition of grease and deer's blood.

Many of their household objects were collected. They are all of the most primitive sort. Heat for their underground winter quarters is furnished by a lamp composed of stone slabs, the fuel being supplied by the drippings of a piece of blubber, suspended above, which fall into a wick of moss.

They live entirely on animal food, a great deal being eaten raw. The tabulated data and the complete scientific details of the investigation will shortly appear in the forthcoming annual publication of the Museum of Natural History in this city.

along watched him in the hope of catching some inkling of the secret I so desired, but only twice did he seem living over the scenes of that mystery. Then his delirium was frightful. The first of this nature came the third night of our stay.

"Oh major! Don't have the niggers whip me!" he would shriek as he attempted to arise from his couch. This he screamed several times, and then cowering next the logs, he whined in a pitiful, weak voice: "You say 'twill larn me better, but 'twon't. My dad he larned me it. Hans Diehl was borned a thief and I'm his breed. Yes! I'm his breed."

"What'd you steal, Ben?" I inquired gravely as he lay staring at me.

"You know, major. You know! Don't hector me an' look at me like that! I'm afeard enough o' you a'ready. My dad made me do it."

I questioned him further, but he made no reply above his breath. The next night he was more violently delirious than before. The disease had now reached that frightful stage when the patient is an object of horror as well as pity. He could but just see out of his swollen eyes, but I noticed that he kept them on me as I sat between him and the firelight.

"Oh! I see ye a settin' thar, major! But I've kim back. I'd shoot ye whar ye set ef I dared, but I dassent. I'll steal the cub though. That's the way I'll fix ye. I ain't nothin' agin' Miss Sally, but I don't know no other way. Barbie'll do what I tell her." Here his voice dropped to a whisper. Barbie, Barbie! Air ye ever comin'? Hurry up, gal! Oh! ye got 'im! Put yer hand over his mouth. Be keerful! The major's lookin' this way! Be keerful!"

I turned my head from him. "There! Climb in. He's lookin' the other way now!" After a long interval of silence he muttered again: "Ain't so yer going back on me, be ye, Barbie? Yer a doin' it for the cub. Ye're a fool to stay here an' let the old man abuse ye. Let's take an' let the old man abuse ye. Let's take the cub and dig out. Ben here in the Mohawk valley long enough. Oh! ye're 'fraid to go inter the Injun country, be ye? Wanter stay here? Wall, stay! I know I runned away from ye once, but I'm younger'n he is. He ain't good to ye? Wall! I'll kill him." Then he fell asleep to lay quiet for an hour. At the end of that time he suddenly started up again. He was now the most repulsive looking object I have ever seen. "It ain't you, major! No! It's Quedar. He looks more like you than he does his dead dad. His daddy never'd a let ye lick me, major. The judge wouldn't a let ye. Oh! It's you, is it, Quedar." His swollen features here contorted while that peculiar mirthless laugh came from between his swollen lips. "Ye're a setting thar before the fire, jest's yer uncle uster do. Ye don't know who done for the ole man, do ye? I fixed him! He misused Barbie! He bragged on it, he did! Wouldn't gimme them papers; I fixed him. Git out thar, Hans Diehl! Git back! Git away from me! It's yer snook! No live man could run round here an' grin like that, with a spear stuck thru' his gizzard. Git out! Oh, murder! He's got holt o' me. Help! Help!"

Here I caught his hands as he struggled weakly, and looking at me he lay quiet to soon close his eyes and fall asleep. This was the worst night he had, and I could see that the disease had turned, or was about to, when morning came. However, he was so weak the next three days, and lay in a stupor so much of the time that I feared for his life. Indeed, I hardly hoped to pull him through. Not once did he speak aloud, and at times he seemed hardly breathing. I forced nourishment down his throat, and made the best fight for his life I could. The eleventh morning of our stay, after a sleep of several hours, I awoke suddenly to find him lying there with open eyes, looking at me. Much as I had thought I hated the wretch, I now found myself greatly moved at his apparent improvement.

"Thank God! You're better!" I exclaimed fervently, and it was with a voice of sincere pity that I asked him how he felt. He made no answer for a space of several minutes. Then he asked, weakly enough:

"What's ben ailin' me?"

"Smallpox!" I replied briefly.

"An' ben a tendin' of me?"

"I've done the best I could alone, these two weeks past."

"You look like a shadder. What'd ye take the trouble ter muss me fer?"

"Why! I'd have done as much for one of my friends, and why shouldn't I for my worst enemy?"

"Think I'm a goin' to pull through, Quedar?"

"Why! I hope so. The worst of the disease is over, but you're so weak. However, as soon as you're able to travel I'm going to carry you where you can get better treatment."

"Ye'de better let me die. They'll hang me down at the settlements."

"Well! Then I won't take you there. The fact of the matter is, Beecraft, I'm going to stand by you until you're able to care for yourself. If you were well and strong, I'd take you out and tie you up and whip you until you——"

"No, ye wouldn't. You're more like yer father, than yer uncle the major. I been looney, but I been watchin' ye 'jest the same. I kiss ter' that conclusion 'fore I lost my wits. Yer Judge Fisher's own boy, even if ye have got the looks o' that brute of a major. I'll tell ye all about it bymeby. I'm—I'm tired now." And his swollen lids drooped. He slept.

(To Be Continued.)

ANOTHER OCULAR ILLUSION

Here is another ocular illusion! There are probably few people who would not instantly decide that the left hand dog and frame is smaller than the right. This is not so. Actual measurement will prove that both are exactly of a size, says the New York Herald. Why, then, does one appear larger than the other? Simply because the top and bottom lines of the left hand figure run toward each other on the right, and this makes the figure seem smaller than the one next to it.

Now turn to the picture of the fat man and the lean man. Warned by experience you will perhaps hesitate to say that the lean man is the smaller of the two. Yet that is what you will probably think. They are really both of the

same height. But the stout man, because of the breadth of his shoulders, seems shorter.

A Change for the Better.

"You are one of New York's four hundred, I believe," suggested the resident of the uncouth west.

"No," replied the Gothamite, with conscious pride. "I was, but I reformed."—Chicago Post.

Heiskell's Ointment

Heals the Skin.

Prove it on a stubborn case of pimples, eczema tetter, erysipelas, ulcers, or any eruption. The cure is permanent. 50 cents a box, at druggists or by mail, postpaid. Soak up the good work with Heiskell's Medicated Soap. 25 cents.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 501 Commerce St., Philadelphia.

"I know of nothing better than your Ointment for skin affection."—Mrs. J. J. Chapman, Brownwood, Brown Co., Texas.

EIGHT POUNDS!

Eight pounds of love and laughter, of smiles and sunshine or—? Many a mother can fill up the blank ont of her experience of puny, wailing children, whose coming brought no gladness to the home. Women who have used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription as a pre-natal preparation know that it makes all the difference between happy, healthy motherhood, and a motherhood of murmuring and misery. And they know also, that happy, healthy mothers have happy, healthy children. "Favorite Prescription" strengthens the whole body for the strain of motherhood. It practically does away with the pains of childbirth, gives the mother abundant vitality and enables her to nurse and nourish a healthy child.

The "Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol, neither opium, cocaine, chloral nor any other narcotic.

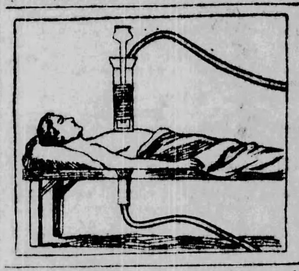
"I am mother of six children," writes Mrs. C. A. Briggs, of Millwood, Douglas Co., Oregon, "and always took three or four bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' before confinement and never suffered any to speak of; had no after pains; my babies were large—they all weighed more than eight pounds, and I am not a large woman; weigh about 125 pounds. I have had some stomach trouble, but a few doses of Golden Medical Discovery' would set me all right. I am hardly ever without your medicines. They are all the medicine one needs, if taken in time, to keep one in perfect health.

"I feel that I owe my little boy's life to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, as he had convulsions, and everything he ate would bring them on. I commenced to give him the 'Golden Medical Discovery' in tea drop doses three times a day. Now he is just as healthy a child as can be found and he grows like a weed."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best laxative for women.

KILLING DISEASE GERMS BY ELECTRICITY

Charles M. Johnson of New York city has certainly mapped out an ambitious work for his sterilizer, for, to use his own words, this invention is for sterilizing and rendering inert and killing microorganisms, animal and vegetable, and entozoa, growths and disease germs of all kinds within the human and animal system, and the alleviating and curing of



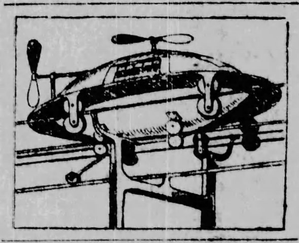
diseases affected by these microbes, such among others, as enteric and other fevers, tuberculosis, tumors, cancerous growths, carbuncles, bubonic and other plagues, leprosy and elephantiasis. All this is to be accomplished by either electricity alone or in combination with medicines, drugs and chemicals. The form of current used has a high voltage and low amperage, producing what is known as a "silent" discharge, emitting the ultra-violet or invisible rays. The illustration shows a patient and the apparatus in position for treatment of a diseased lung. If a drug is to be used it is placed in the glass tube and surrounded by the upper electrode, both of the latter being composed of finely divided wires to diffuse the current and carry the medicine into the diseased parts. The inventor claims that observations under the microscope of germs treated with this current have shown that they first become active or restive, then cease to be reproductive, then inert or comatose, and, as the treatment is continued, are finally killed. Mr. Johnson says he is now using a current of 1,500,000 volts.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

CAR THAT HALF ROLLS AND HALF FLIES

If Adolph Brodbeck, of Nashville, Tenn., has any intention of competing for flying machine prizes with his new "air-car," he does not indicate it in the description of his invention, illustrated herewith. He states that the car is to be sufficiently buoyant to relieve the



guiding rails or cables of the greater portion of the weight of the car. One great advantage obtained by this machine is that it is not compelled to carry storage devices to produce the necessary power, as an electric motor is used and the current drawn directly from the feed cable located beneath the car. As the cables are not used for traction purposes they need not be heavy, and the supporting brackets between stations are also rather light. To set the car in motion the overhead propeller is first started to lift a portion of the weight from the wires, and when this is attained the screw at the rear is set in motion and the journey begins. The passengers find accommodations in seats arranged around the interior of the car, and it is not probable that the company which operates this passenger line will allow the patrons of the road to hang on around the edges after the manner of the street car companies of the present day.

JOKES FROM JUDGE.

"Why, gentlemen!" cried the after-dinner speaker, tragically, "what would this nation be without the ladies?"

"Stag-nation, of course," murmured the Cheerful Idiot.

He—What excellent care Miss Dent takes of her teeth!

She—Yes; she locks them up in her jewel case every night of her life.

She—Oh, Dr. Pillsbury, I am so anxious about poor Mrs. Perkins. She is in your hands, is she not?

Dr. Pillsbury—She was; but I have left off attending her for the present.

She—Oh, that's good. She is out of danger then!

Mrs. Niblick—Why did you quarrel with your husband?

Mrs. Lofter—After tea, the other evening, I asked the brute to turn down the gas and court me as he used to before we were married.

Mrs. Niblick—What did he say?

Mrs. Lofter—He said he thought it would be better to blow it out.

Recent Literature.

The following new volumes have been received by The Blade from the publishers named.

From Chas. Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York:

Papa Bouchard, by Molly Elliott Sewall, is a very bright and wholesome novel of Parisian life, so far removed from the ordinary French novel as can well be.

Fables for the Fair, by Josephine Dodge Daskam, is a good-natured bit of fun directed at the fads and foibles of women.

The Cavalier, by Geo. W. Cable, is a novel of the civil war, told from the Confederate side, which gives vivid and truthful pictures of war time in the South.

Stratagems and Spoils, by William Allen White, is a novel dealing with society, love and politics, the political motive forming the background on which are painted pictures of modern life in the west.

Tales of Dunstable Weir, by Gwendoline Keats, is a volume of sketches of English life, with fine literary qualities.

Ames Judd, by J. A. Mitchell, is a novel of life near New York, well told, and with a vein of mysticism.

The Ruling Passion is a volume of eight short stories, all well worth reading, by Rev. Henry Van Dyke.

From L. C. Page & Co., Boston:

Jan Oxber, by Orme Angus, is a novel of English village life—a tale of gloom and fierce passions.

My Strangest Case, by Guy Boothby, is an exciting detective "yarn," which has to do with buried treasures stolen from the crumbling palaces of a ruined and forgotten city in China.

Travels in Florence, consists of two pretty volumes which contain the story of Grant Allen's wanderings through the storied places in this beautiful Italian city.

Beauty's Aids is a book treating of feminine beauty, and how to obtain it through healthful living.

Lisa's Wife, by Martha Baker Dunn, is a romance of homely American life, and a very pleasing story.

From A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago:

Anne Scarlett, by Mary Finlay Taylor, is an interesting and well-written story of old Puritan times in Boston.

Maggie McLanehan, a juvenile book, is a wholesome story, telling of the fortunes of a little Irish girl, thrown on her own resources.

Lincoln's First Love, by Carrie Douglas Wright, is a short story of Abraham Lincoln's early days, and of his first love.

As a Falling Star, by Eleanor G. Phelps, is a dainty little story for the young, which they will read with interest.

From Little, Brown Co., Boston:

This house sends us three juveniles, all of which are good. Up and Down the Sands of Gold is a story of a New England seaport town. Morgan's Men, by John Preston True, which deals with Revolutionary days in South Carolina; and, High School Days at Harbortown, by Lilly F. Wesselhoeft, a most excellent book for girls.

From Frederick A. Stokes Co., 5 East 16th st., New York:

Karadac, Count of Gersay, by K. and H. Pritchard, is a romantic novel of the days of the Norman conquest of England, and very interesting.

In the Secret Orchard, by Mr. and Mrs. Castle, is a romance the scene of which is laid in France in the seventeenth century. It is a fine bit of literary work.

From the Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York:

George Washington and Other Addresses is a series delivered by Prof. Frederick Harrison. Readers will find in it both enjoyment and instruction.

Calumet K., by Mervin Webster, is an intensely exciting tale, in which the winning or losing of a big wheat deal in Chicago depends on the building of a two million bushel wheat elevator against time, plotting rivals and a "walking delegate."

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston:

Footing It in Franconia, by Bradford Torrey, tells of the vacation doing of himself and a party of friends in the Franconia mountains.

The Golden Arrow, by Ruth Hall, is a splendid story for boys and girls, involving the banishment of Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson.

From D. Lothrop & Co., Boston:

Caleb Wright, by John Habberton, is a novel which draws a pleasing picture of country life in the West.

Aguinaldo, by Edwin Wildman, brother of the late Consul General Wildman, of Hong Kong, is a book containing the story of Aguinaldo's life, which, naturally, is also the story of the Filipino insurrection.

From the Funk & Wagnalls Pub. Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York:

Religion of Democracy, by Charles Ferguson, is an earnest endeavor to show the origin and the mission of American citizenship.

The Miracles of Missions, by Rev. Arthur F. Pierson, is a narrative of facts in which he endeavors to show how, in all true mission work, the spiritual is always manifest.

From Dodd, Mead & Co., 5th avenue and 35th st., New York:

The Lion's Whelp, by Amelia Barr, is a novel of Oliver Cromwell's life, when the whole world was held breathless by the deeds of that wonderful man.

From Harper & Bros., Franklin Square.

Bagsby's Daughter, by Bessie and Marie Van Vorst, is a novel of pure amusement only, very funny and well illustrated.

The Mulligans, by Edward Harrigan, is a story made out of that actor's typical New York characters. Published by G. W. Dillingham Co., 119 West 23rd street, New York.

Sunday Reading for the Young is an attractive book of stories, poems and illustrations for children. From E. B. & J. B. Young & Co., 7 and 9 West 18th street, New York.

Heather's Mistress, by Amy Le Feuvre, is a novel for young girls, of the parallel lives of two sisters. From Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., 426-428 West Broadway, New York.

Colonial Fights and Fighters, by Cyrus Townsend Brady, is the second in his series relating to our war history. It is well illustrated. From Mechure, Phillips & Co., 141 East 25th st., New York.

The Red Chancellor, by Sir William Magnay, is a dashing story of adventure. From Brentano's, 28 Union Square, New York.

The New Chatterbox, for 1901, is the latest issue of this standard juvenile. From Dana Estes & Co., Boston.

Three Young Ranchmen, by Cap. Ralph Burchill, and a Young Inventor's Pluck, are two most excellent and interesting books for boys. From the Saalfield Publishing Co., Akron, O.

The Owl and the Woodchuck is an artistic book for children, and very pretty. From Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.

Her Grace's Secret, by Violet Tweedale, is a novel of fashionable society life in England. From George W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia.

With "Bobs" and Kruger is a book giving the experiences and observations of an American correspondent representing a London paper, with both armies, in the field during the South African war. From Henry T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia.

Karezza, a book on the ethics of marriage, is out in a new edition. The Stockham Publishing Co., Chicago.

Mark Hanna; a Sketch from Life, by Solon Lauer, paints a truthful picture of the Ohio Senator, and quite different from the newspaper idea of him. The Nike Publishing House, Cleveland, O.

CLERGYMAN'S CHILDREN.

Coffee Being Replaced by Postum Food Coffee.

"I am the wife of a minister. About three years ago a warm friend, an exemplary mother, and the conscientious wife of a minister, asked me if I had ever tried giving up coffee and using the Postum Food Coffee. I had been telling her of my excessive nervousness and ill-health. She said: 'We drink nothing else for breakfast but Postum Food Coffee, and it is a delight and a comfort to have something that we do not have to refuse the children when they ask for it.'

"I was surprised that she would permit the children to drink any kind of coffee, but she explained that it was a most healthful beverage and that the children thrived on it. A very little thought convinced me that for brain work, one should not rely upon a stimulant such as coffee is, but should have food and the very best of food.

"My first trial of Postum was a failure. The maid of all work brought it to the table lukewarm, weak and altogether lacking in character. We were in despair, but decided on one more trial. At the second trial, we faithfully followed the directions, used four teaspoonsful to the pint of water, let it boil full fifteen minutes after the real boiling began, and served it with rich cream. It was delicious and we were all won.

"I have since sung the praises of Postum Food Coffee on many, many occasions, and have induced numbers of friends to abandon coffee and use Postum, with remarkable results. The wife of a college professor said to me a short time ago that nothing had ever produced so marked a change in her husband's health as the leaving off of coffee and the use of Postum Food Coffee." Edith Smith Davis.

"INCURABLE" HEART DISEASE SOON CURED.

Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., Will Send $2.50 Worth of His Specially Prescribed Treatment Free to Afflicted Readers.

To demonstrate the unusual curative powers of his New Special Treatment for diseases of the heart, nerves, stomach or dropsy, Dr. Miles will send free, to any afflicted person, $2.50 worth of his new treatment.

It is the result of twenty-five years of careful study, extensive research, and remarkable experience in treating thousands of heart, stomach and nervous diseases, which so often complicate each case. So certain are the results of his New Treatment that he does not hesitate to give all patients a trial free.

Few physicians have such confidence in their skill. Few physicians so thoroughly deserve the confidence of their patients, as no false inducements are ever held out. The Doctor's private practice is so extensive as to require the aid of forty associates. His offices are always open to visitors.

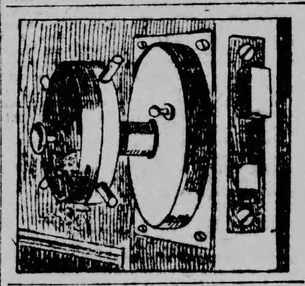
Col. N. G. Parker, Ex-Treasurer of South Carolina, says: "I believe Dr. Miles to be an attentive and skillful physician, in a field which requires the best qualities of head and heart. The late Prof. J. S. Jewell, M. D., editor of the Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, of Chicago, wrote "By all means publish your surprising results."

Hundreds of "Incurable Cases" cured. Mrs. Frank Smith, of Chicago, was cured of heart disease after five leading physicians had given her up. Hon. C. M. Buck, banker, Faribault, Minn., writes, "I had broken completely down. My head, heart, stomach and nerves had troubled me greatly for years. Feared I would never recover, but Dr. Miles' Special Treatment cured me after six eminent physicians of Chicago and elsewhere had completely failed." Mrs. P. Countryman, of Pontiac, Ill., says: "Several years ago when I sent for Dr. Miles' treatment, three physicians said I could live two weeks. I could not walk six feet; now I do all my work." 1,000 references to, and testimonials from Bishops, Clergymen, Bankers, Farmers, and their wives, will be sent free. These include many who have been cured after from five to thirty physicians had pronounced them incurable.

Address Dr. Franklin Miles, 201 to 209 State street, Chicago for free treatment. Please mention this paper.

NEW DOOR LOCK WITHOUT A KEY

If a man is in the habit of getting in a condition which makes it difficult for him to locate the keyhole in his front door later than midnight, he would probably be no better pleased with the invention of W. H. Holmes and O. H. Bemis, of Algona, Iowa, as their idea is to put a combination lock on the front door, and a combination of figures running around loose in the brain is about as hard to locate as the keyhole. However, if a



man is in the habit of losing his key this device will be apt to strike him as extremely practical. It is intended to replace the key with a combination which will prove simple enough to those who have a right to open the door, but will puzzle the stranger. The shank which carries the knobs is divided inside the lock, the ends being separated a short distance and provided with a corresponding tongue and groove. The trick is to join the ends of the shank so that the tongue and groove shall interlock and turn the latch, but to do this one must know the number and direction of the necessary turns on the outer knob before it can be pushed in to make the connection. As this combination is easily changed it would be difficult for a stranger to master it from watching someone else enter, and the electric circuit which rings the door bell might be accidentally closed during the manipulation of the knob, a push button being located in the end of the knob for this purpose.

A Cure for the Tobacco Habit.

Mrs. M. Hall, 3141 Eleventh street, Des Moines, Ia., has discovered a harmless remedy for the tobacco habit. Her husband was cured in ten days after using tobacco for over thirty years. All desire for its use gone. Can be filled by any druggist. Mrs. Hall will gladly send prescription free to any one enclosing stamped envelope.

NEW WAY TO CATCH FLIES WITH MOLASSES

A newly patented fly trap consists of a cage and a couple of rollers beneath, the latter being coated with some sugary stuff and caused to revolve by clockwork. Flies that alight upon the rollers

are gently conveyed into a compartment from which there is only one obvious exit, namely into the cage above. They promptly fly up because the cage is light, and thus are captured, to be subsequently drowned miserably in scalding water. —New York Herald.

Bacon and Shakspere.

Shakspere! whoever thou mayst prove to be,
God save the Bacon that men find in thee!
If that philosopher, though bright and wise,
Those lofty labors did in truth devise,
Then it must follow, as the night the day,
That "Hamlet" "Lear," "Macbeth," and each great play
That certifies nobility of mind
Was written by the meanest of mankind!
—An "Impromptu" by the late Dr. Thomas William Parsons in the Century Magazine.

FATHER JOHN OF CRONSTADT

In all Russia there is no man who is more honored than the humble divine who is known as Father John of Cronstadt, says the New York Herald. From the czar himself down to the lowest day laborer there is but one sentiment in regard to him and that is of love and admiration.

Nominally his parish is in Cronstadt, but actually all Russia is his see. Alexander III, when he knew that his last hour was approaching, sent for him to pray by his bedside, and during his last moments on earth this czar, once so potent, paid more heed to the words of the provincial priest, than to those of his

courtiers. In like manner the present czar, it is said, has on various occasions sought counsel of Father John and has expressed his admiration of his lofty character and stainless life.

It is not, however, as an adviser of monarchs that Father John is entitled to distinction, but because he is in the true sense a shepherd of the people. A son of the soil himself, he knows the joys and sorrows of the people thoroughly, and he has spent his entire life in an attempt to increase the former and mitigate the latter. In this work he has met with such signal success that most of his countrymen regard him as a saint, who can perform miracles wherever he pleases. And truly he does perform miracles, though they are not such as require the exercise of any supernatural power.

If he uses any magic, it is simply that of his own wonderful personality.

A born philanthropist, he is waging incessant war against every form of sin and suffering, and so strong is his will that he works wonders where men less godly or less energetic would surely fail. Strange stories are told of instantaneous cures effected by him, and of his unparalleled skill in obtaining money whenever he needs it for any charitable purpose. Millions of dollars, it is said, have already passed through his hands in this way. Yet he himself has remained poor, and there is not a priest in Russia who spends less money on himself than he does.

His admirers claim that he has done quite as good work in his own field as Tolstoi has done in his, and, furthermore, they maintain that the life work of the two men is intellectually and spiritually akin, since it is based on their love for humanity and is designed to prove the truth of the saying that love is the fulfillment of the law.

However this may be, no more picturesque figure than Father John's has appeared in Europe for a long time.

HANDY DISTRIBUTOR FOR TOOTH POWDER

Heretofore it has been common practice in tooth powder holders to provide a receptacle which may be shaken in the hand and a portion of the powder discharged through a small orifice, or to support the holder upon a fixed base and to discharge the powder through a bottom opening having a gate or valve; with both kinds of apparatus it has been

found difficult to discharge the powder freely, especially when it is composed of precipitated chalk in a large measure, this powder having a tendency to pack in the holder so as to be discharged through the small aperature with difficulty. John S. Sanger, of Orange, N. J., has designed a receptacle for this purpose which has no shoulders adjacent to the discharge opening to retard the passage, as the picture shows. In place of the ordinary top a pair of flat hinged jaws are provided, sloping at an angle from the sides of the holder, and having rear extensions to be grasped by the thumb and finger in opening the jaws. As the opening extends across the entire length of the jaws the discharge is made simultaneously throughout the entire length of the brush. Should the powder eventually become caked the brush handle may be inserted through the wide-open jaws to loosen it.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County, }

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

[Seal]

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Bees of Fine Discrimination.

Morelia has some other odd things; for example, the sweetmeat-stands under the portales, or arcades, where friendly bees and wasps devoured the candies, and were not scared off. I asked an old woman sitting behind a large stand, loaded with candied fruit, dulces of all sorts, sugar-plums and molasses candy:

"Won't these bees sting a fellow?"

"Oh, no, senor, don't be afraid; they are my inteligentes, and can tell a customer right off."

"But would they sting a thief, for instance?"

"Certainly, senor; they are very intelligent. Poor things, they do no harm and are much company. They must live!"

I watched these winged insects with all their panoply of war ready, and was fascinated. Then I asked another question:

"But would not a Morelian bee sting a Yankee?"

"Not if he were a customer, caballero!"—Mexican Correspondence Boston Herald.

FARMS IN THE WEST

No rocks, no stumps, easy to cultivate; the richest soil that will grow every kind of grain and fruit. Wheat grown on land worth $20 an acre, yielding 70 bushels, now selling for 65c a bushel. Corn yielding 80 bushels, 25c. Send for a free sample of The Corn Belt, an illustrated paper which tells all about it. Address

THE CORN BELT, 209 ADAMS ST. CHICAGO.

Blood Poison Cured Free

The Remedy is Sent Absolutely Free to Every Man or Woman Sending Name and Address.

A celebrated Fort Wayne Physician has discovered the most wonderful cure for Syphilis or Blood Poison ever known. It quickly cures all such indications as mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper colored spots, chancres, ulcerations on the body, and in hundreds of cases where the hair and eyebrows had fallen out and the whole skin was a mass of boils, pimples and ulcers, this wonderful specific has completely changed the whole body into a clean, perfect condition of physical health.

The illustrations above plainly show what the Grand Discovery will do.

William McGrath, 48 Guilford st., Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I am a well man today where a year ago I was a total wreck. Several doctors had failed to cure me of syphilis. The sores of my sores and my skin became smooth and natural in two weeks, and after completing the treatment there was not a sore or pimple on my body, and to-day I am absolutely well. I give you permission to use my name and I will answer all inquiries from suffering men."

Every railroad running into Ft. Wayne brings scores of sufferers seeking this new and marvelous cure and to enable those who cannot travel to realize what a truly marvelous work the doctor is accomplishing they will send free to every sufferer a free trial package of the remedy so that everyone can cure themselves in the privacy of their own home. This is the only known treatment that cures this most terrible of all diseases. Address the State Medical Institute, 2382 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Do not hesitate to write at once, and the free trial package will be sent sealed in plain package.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Hemorrhage in Horses.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a mare 9 years old, in good condition, that brought a colt last spring, but is not with foal. About two months ago, a growth commenced coming on her left side, just behind her shoulder joint, where the girth works. The growth is as large as a man's head, but is oval in shape and seems very hard and dry. She has been bleeding from the womb for three weeks, and recently she commenced coughing and bleeding from the nose and mouth. Will some kind reader inform me as to this disease and some remedy?—G. C.

Such a series of complications needs the attention of a good veterinarian. Delay is very dangerous. Yet if any reader can throw any light on the bleeding, or on the tumor, we will be glad to publish. —Editor Farmstead.

Weak Bones in Fowls.

Editor Farmstead:—Can any one tell what ails our chickens? They lose all control of their legs. Their bones are so soft and brittle at the thigh that we can smash them between the thumb and finger. The inside of the bone is red, bloody and slimy. They are young (this year's) chicks, and are in good flesh, and eat well. I have been feeding them whole wheat since July.—H. L. K., Jacksville, Pennsylvania.

Feed cut green bone, give oyster shells and put a lump of copperas in the drinking water.

Worms in Windpipe.

Editor Farmstead:—We lost a hundred pound shoat recently, which seemed well in the morning and was found dead in the afternoon. Upon examination, we found its windpipe filled with a kind of phlegm and innumerable hair-like, worm-like objects, from one and a half to two inches long. No other indications of disease were discovered. No others were sick, and none are now. What was wrong? Give cause and remedy.—A. B. C., Bondurant, Iowa.

Dried Beef.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one please give a recipe for curing and drying beef for next summer's use? Also what parts may be used for dried beef? —M. P., S. D.

Soot in Stovepipes.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some kind reader inform me as to the dropping of soot in a black, humid form, from my stovepipes? As I have cleaned the pipes and it still keeps dropping, I would like to have some reader let me know, through the columns of your valuable paper, and confer a great favor on a reader of The Blade.—Osgood, Iowa.

Weevil in Wheat.

Editor Farmstead:—I would like to know a sure remedy for weevil. Any information that any one can give will be gladly received.—W. H. T., Templeman's Cross Roads, Va.

Keeping Cider Sweet.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some of your readers please give me a good preservative to keep cider sweet?—L. P. A., Union City, Mich.

A BIG EXPOSITION.

The International Live Stock Show at Chicago.

All the world seems to be preparing to attend the international live stock show, which will open in the magnificent new buildings at the union stock yards, in Chicago, on November 30, and extend through the first week of December, closing on Saturday night, December 7. The entry lists describe the most complete and representative specimens of all the standard breeds and classes that have ever been brought together in a public exhibition in the world. All the various stages of cultivation of high-class animals are to be shown, and everything pertaining to the live stock industry and its auxiliary interests will be demonstrated in the most practical and up-to-date way.

One of the most important improvements over last year's methods applies to the carcass exhibit, through a resolution adopted at a recent meeting of the executive board of the international live stock exposition. In giving carcass demonstrations heretofore it has been the custom to simply divide the carcass and then demonstrate by description the further dissection of the meat. It is now contemplated to devote one-half of the carcass exhibit to a complete dissection and demonstration dividing this portion of the carcass into commercial cuts, thus giving everybody a complete object lesson.

As the international live stock exhibition is formed for the purpose of educating the live stock growers, breeders and those interested in this branch of industry, the promoters have not contemplated any plan for an admission fee to the exposition for these people. All the farmers, stock-raisers and men engaged in the live stock business will not be expected to pay for anything in the way of admission, the same being furnished free by the commission firms and live stock interests doing business at the Chicago stock yards, to their customers and friends.

LIVE STOCK MEN.

Fifth Convention of the National Live Stock Association.

During the past 50 years there have been many conventions held in the United States representing vast accumulations of wealth and progress. But the first great Congress of the twentieth century, the fifth annual convention of the National Live Stock Association, representing the entire industry of the nation, which will assemble in Studebaker's theater, Chicago, Ill., on December 3, will represent as much enterprise and more money than any gathering of men ever assembled on the globe.

In 1850 the total value of the live stock of every state in the Union was less than $1,200,000,000; to-day it is $4,555,827,375, a sum incomprehensible to the mind of man. In the year named there were but 17,000,000 cattle, 21,723,-220 sheep, 4,580,050 horses and mules; to-day the figures are 50,602,414 cattle, 15,823,551 horses and mules and 50,-203,000 sheep. Then the grade of this stock, except in some sections of the extreme East, was of the scrub order, which grew and run wild upon the pastures. To-day no finer blood nor more improved methods can be found than in the United States. The magnitude of this industry can only be comprehended by comparison. All stock yard companies, packing houses, commission exchanges and a large per cent of the freight income of all transportation companies are merely incidents to, and dependent for success upon the live stock growers and feeders, which term embraces every farmer in the Union. Live stock and cereals are the same as cash in hand. Were the former converted into cash it would take every dollar in circulation in the United States and then the commission man would have to borrow $2,225,000,000 from foreign banks to liquidate the bill. The cereal crop of this country is valued at $2,025,-116,345, yet the live stock is worth more than all the cereals, metals, cotton, lumber, sugar and tobacco combined. The live stock men could buy the stock of every national and private bank in the United States and England and then have millions of money left for speculation. They could own all the stock yards and packing houses in the country and have a surplus of more than a billion dollars. They could establish a stock yards company as large as the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company of Chicago in 33 cities, with a capital of $30,000,000 each, and one in every city in the Union as large as Helena, Mont., each with a capital of $14,220,000. They could build three trans-continental railway lines from the Atlantic to the Pacific and have left $750,000,000 for a reserve fund. They could own every steel works and smelter in America and Europe and have a billion dollars left to purchase ore with. They could control every oceanic transportation company in the world and have left a sufficient sum to run them for ten years without taking in a single dollar.

This, the greatest industry of the country, will hold its fifth annual convention on the date and place already stated. There will be several bills approved by them which the incoming Congress will be asked in no uncertain tones, to pass. Every delegate, therefore, should attend every session, commencing at 9:30 a. m., and permit no other affairs to interfere with this duty. All railways have made a round-trip rate of one fare, plus $2.00.

During the same week these men are exhibiting the product of their ranges and farms at the Second International Live Stock Exposition at the stock yards, which will also be the greatest of the kind ever held on the continent.

High Price of Corn.

It remains to be seen whether the present high prices of corn will have the direct effect of inducing farmers in the older middle, eastern and some of the southern states to increase their acreage next year. Throughout the tobacco and cotton belts it seems certain that the number of acres planted in corn next year will depend to a certain extent upon the price of tobacco and cotton this season. If the price drops materially, farmers will, no doubt, turn their attention in other directions, and corn is one of the principal crops for consideration. We are exporting annually 200 million bushels of corn, practically all of which is cleared from the Atlantic seaports, some going from New Orleans and Galveston. This important fact alone should be an eye-opener to the average farmer in the corn producing belts of the eastern and southern states. Farmers who are interested in live stock should pay more attention to corn culture. This is particularly true in dairy sections and where considerable pork is produced. The ability of the eastern and southern grower to produce corn of a high grade quality is demonstrated annually in the older states by producers who practice up-to-date methods. The average yield per acre in many of the eastern and southern states is as large or greater than in many of the corn growing sections of the west. Whether farmers will take advantage of the present conditions remains to be seen, but it does seem, after reviewing the present situation carefully, that it would be to the advantage of the east if more corn were grown in this section.—American Agriculturist.

Flaxseed.

High prices for flaxseed during the past two years suggests a readjustment of ideas of permanent values. For a long time reported as phenomenally high, it is noteworthy that this crop passes into distributive and consumptive channels about as rapidly as it appears, in spite of total yields never hitherto reached. Flaxseed promises to be more than ever a factor on what was at one time known as the frontier. Our exports of western seed one year with another are practically offset by imports for eastern crushers. The steady increase in domestic consumption, owing to extensive building operations, makes it appear that a crop of 25 million bushels need not prove burdensome.

The Angora Goat.

The rapid development of the Angora goat industry is illustrated by the announcement that one company in Arizona will have 50,000 goats on its land the coming winter. For a time there was an attempt to get up an Angora boom. This failing, a healthy, natural growth took place and as a result the industry is on a substantial basis. The mohair sells for almost twice as much as wool and the flesh of the goat is almost as good as spring lamb. The west and southwest seem especially adapted to these animals, but they do well on rough land anywhere, and are shown much favor in parts of our middle south, and even in rugged New England.

Care During Molt.

The most trying time in the life of a hen is during the annual molting period, and the owner can best show his qualifications as a poultryman by the manner in which he cares for his flock at this time. Many a prize-winning pullet has developed into a very ordinary hen, simply because through being neglected at this

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

The Richest Man.

"Please tell me who is the wealthiest person in the world? Some claim that it is Andrew Carnegie, and others say John D. Rockefeller. Please tell which is correct?"—J. P., Way, O.

If there is any secret in this world more carefully guarded than another, it is that of the exact possessions of very rich men. The reasons for this are many and obvious. It is impossible to tell who is the richest man in the world. Mr. Carnegie is a very rich man. He is reputed to be worth $250,000,000. Mr. Rockefeller is also very wealthy. It is estimated that his profits from his Standard Oil holdings have averaged $11,000,000 a year for the last ten years, and this is only one item of his vast wealth. These two men are probably the richest Americans; but there are other vast fortunes in the world besides these. It is claimed by some that Li Hung Chang, the famous Chinaman just passed away, was the richest man in the world. But who can decide the question? It is all guesswork.

Rockefeller's Wealth.

"What is the wealth of J. D. Rockefeller?"—E. B. B., St. Joe, Ind.

We have no idea what he is worth. Men are not in the habit of making public statements as to their wealth. Many exaggerated stories are told of the wealth of prominent men, but there is no way of proving or disproving them. The best idea we can give you is the estimate made last week, that John D. Rockefeller will receive in dividends from the Standard Oil company this year about $16,000,000. At the company's meeting on Nov. 7, a quarterly dividend of 8 per cent. was declared, bringing the total profit distributions for the year up to 48 per cent, or nearly half of the capital stock. But this is only one of many sources of Mr. Rockefeller's income, which is so enormously in excess of his simple tastes that the proper investment of the surplus presents problems that are not easy to solve. Few people of modest incomes have any adequate realizations of tremendous responsibilities of such great wealth to a man like Rockefeller. A friend of his who was discussing this subject with Mr. Rockefeller in his office not long ago said that it was easy enough to invest money safely if one was willing to accept a small income from it. Mr. Rockefeller summoned a clerk and asked him to bring from a safe certain papers. When they were piled up on the desk in front of him he said:

"That pile of papers represents an investment of $30,000,000 in different bonds and all of them have defaulted on their interest."

The bonds were not worthless, but they had ceased to produce an income. He must find each year some way to invest his many millions of surplus profits and so great is the amount involved and so wide reaching might be the effects of an unwise use of this money that he must do this work himself. If Mr. Rockefeller were a member of a labor union the walking delegate would make a great fuss about his being overworked.

The Hammer Blow.

"Which will bear a greater weight on the rails, a train moving 40 miles an hour, or one moving six miles per hour, and why?"—W. F. D., Wallia, Wash.

The weight of a train is the same at any speed. There is an increase in the strain on the track in direct ratio to the speed of the train. If the track was perfectly rigid, and the train was supported on runners or other bearings, so that the train would be supported at every point of its length, this difference would largely disapear. If you will carefully observe a train passing over a track, you will notice that the track rises and falls as the wheels pass over it. This gives rise to an added strain, called "the hammer-blow." Some years ago, railroad men interested in the maintenance of tracks sought to learn the amount and nature of this strain. At that time they endeavored to have the government take up the question, and make an appropriation for the purpose of securing data, but their efforts were unsuccessful.

Cape Nome.

"What gave Cape Nome its queer name, and what does the word mean?"—J. C., Iola, Kan.

The name means nothing; it was accidental. Mr. George Davidson, of the department of geography at the University of California, having been asked a number of times about it, undertook to trace it on charts. He found it on an admiralty chart of 1853, but not in Tebenkof's Great Atlas of 1848-52. Becoming convinced that the name originated on the cruise of either the Herald or the Plover, the Sir John Franklin relief ships of 1848-51, Mr. Davidson wrote to the chief hydrographer of the British admiralty and received the following reply:

"When the MS. chart of this region was being constructed on board H. M. S. Herald, attention was drawn to the fact that this point had no name, and a mark (? Name) was placed against it. In the hurry of dispatching this chart from the ship this ? appears to have been inked in by a rough draughtsman, and appeared as Cape Name, but the stroke of the 'a' being very indistinct, it was interpreted by our draughtsman here as C. Nome, and has appeared with this name ever since. This information is from an officer who was on board the Herald when the chart was being constructed."

A study of the sources of geographical nomenclature would develop some surprising facts. The most striking illustration of the fortuitous naming of an important region is perhaps the familiar one of America. The records of Arctic exploration show that capes, inlets, even large bodies of water and land, have frequently been designated by trivial circumstances. But the case of Nome is one of the most curious in the annals of travel and exploration. After all the name is as good as any other and by this time it has acquired a significance of its own. There is no other Nome anywhere in the world, so that when we hear the word we know it refers to the rich gold-bearing promontory in the far North. That is a distinct advantage. The suggestion has been made that Alaska be divided and the eastern portion named Lincoln after the martyr President, but if this were done there would be an inevitable confusion of the Territory with the city of Lincoln, Nebraska, as there now is of the state with the city of Washington. It is better as far as possible to choose names that do not cause any mental uncertainty, and Nome is therefore an acceptable designation for the region to which it refers.

Funeral Trains.

"Please tell me the difference between McKinley's funeral train and those of Garfield and Lincoln."—R. R., Newaygo, Mich.

The difference between the funeral trains of Presidents Garfield and McKinley was only one of degree. Both were made up almost entirely of modern Pullman or private cars. In the days of President Lincoln the Pullman car was a rarity, and the cars of that train were private and special cars.

Good Roads.

"In applying to our Congressman to have a rural free delivery route established, he wrote in reply that he did not think our roads were good enough. What have the roads to do with the matter?"—A. W., Ohio.

Good roads are a necessity, and the post-office department meant business when it declared at the start that no free delivery routes would be maintained over poor roads. Not only must the roads be good in the beginning, but they must be kept in proper order or the route will be abolished. An eastern postmaster recently received the following letter, which shows plainly the attitude of the post office department:

"Reports recently received show that the roads traveled by rural carrier from your office are in bad condition and likely to be impassable in bad weather. You will please notify the patrons of routes 1 and 2 that the present lack of attention to these roads will, if continued, be likely to endanger the permanency of the rural free delivery service there.

"A rural carrier cannot possibly make regular time or perform efficient service over poor roads, particularly during the winter and spring months. The summer is the time for mending these highways, which are really serving as post roads, and which should always be in passable condition for the transport of mail. It is the hope of the department that the patrons who are receiving the benefit of the service appreciate it, and that they will promptly co-operate in an effort to repair all deficient portions before winter sets in, so that the permanency of rural free delivery service may be insured."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

MRS. IDA L. ROSER

Grand-Niece of Ex-President James K. Polk, Writes to Mrs. Pinkham Saying:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been married for nearly two years, and so far have not been blessed with a child. I have, however, suffered with a complication of female troubles and painful menstruation, until very recently.

MRS. IDA L. ROSER.

"The value of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** was called to my attention by an intimate friend, whose life had simply been a torture with inflammation and ulceration, and a few bottles of your Compound cured her; she can hardly believe it herself to-day, she enjoys such blessed health. I took four bottles of your Compound and consider myself cured. I am once more in fine health and spirits; my domestic and official duties all seem easy now, for I feel so strong I can do three times what I used to do. You have a host of friends in Denver, and among the best count, Yours very gratefully,—MRS. IDA L. ROSER, 326 18th Ave., Denver, Col."—*$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free.

Electrocution.

"Describe the electric chair, and explain the process of electrocution."—R. S. G., Leaksville, N. C.

The death chair is a square oak one, with a high, slightly sloping back, and broad arms. It is fastened to the floor, and is insulated. Attached to the back is an electrode, or electrical connection, which rests against the head of the subject. Another electrode is attached to his bare ankle. There are attached to the chair numerous heavy leather straps, by which the subject is secured. The process of electrocution consists simply in passing through the living body a very powerful current of electricity, which causes instant and probably painless death.

Suing a State.

"Why can no person bring suit against the state, except by the special permission of its legislature?"—C. W. R., Samaria, Mich.

A person can sue the state of which he is a citizen, but he cannot sue another state. This is expressly provided for in the constitution of the United States. As the constitution was originally framed, the citizens of one state might go into the United States courts and sue another state; but this provision caused general dissatisfaction, and an amendment was made to the constitution withdrawing this power. A state can be sued by other states or by foreign states, but not by the citizens or subjects thereof. If for any good reason the state considers it to its interest to be sued by the citizen of another state, it can provide for such action by special legislation.

Queen Louise of Prussia.

"Please give me a short biography of Queen Louise of Prussia."B. D., West, Va.

Queen Louise was born at Hanover, March 10, 1776. His father was Prince Charles, afterwards Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz. Her mother was Princess Frederica of Hesse-Darmstadt. She married Frederick William III. of Prussia. Her children were Frederick William IV. of Prussia; Emperor William I. of Germany; a daughter, Frederica, afterwards wife of Czar Nicholas of Russia; a third son, Frederick Charles; a second daughter, Wilhelmina, afterwards Grand Duchess of Mecklenberg-Schwerin; a third daughter, Louise, and a fourth son, Prince Albert. Besides these there were three children who died in infancy. She died July 19, 1810.

Women as Telephone Operators.

"Why are girls universally used as telephone operators? Is it because they can be had for lower wages than men?"—G. W. C., Lancaster, O.

Undoubtedly the lower wages was the first reason added to the fact that the occupation is not laborious. But it has been found that the female voice is clearer and more distinct than the male voice over the telephone. This fact depends mainly upon one anatomical character—viz., the length of vocal cords. This prime character is supported and reinforced by a number of subsidiary qualities, but it constitutes in itself the undisputable claim which women have to superiority over men as telephonists.

The vocal chords of a woman are considerably shorter than those of a man. As a result the voice has a higher pitch. The telephone diaphragm responds more accurately to the higher-pitched voice, the magnetic disturbances are more rapid, and therefore more potent, and the currents transmitted to the remote station lose less in transmission. Any method is devised for equalizing the value of the sonorous waves set up by the longer, slower vibrating chords of men and the shorter, more rapidly vibrating chords of women, this primary character renders women's position secure in the profession of telephonist.

Human Life Getting Longer.

"Is it true that human life is getting shorter slowly as the result of civilization and city life?"—Mrs. B., Elyria, O.

No, it is not true. On the contrary, human life has increased in average length during the past fifty years. This is shown by the experience of the long-established English life insurance companies. The mortality tables, recently compiled, show a lower death rate than that of the old tables. Whether it can generally be answered in the affirmative or negative, general experience only will prove it. The advancement of the last century in medical science, and the improved hygienic conditions everywhere lead one to believe that a more favorable experience should result. In the larger cities especially should this be the case. Local boards of health have prevented epidemics from spreading. A rigid inspection of food products has largely reduced the number of injurious articles of diet. The establishment of hospitals, attended by efficient ambulance service, has in no small degree lessened the death rate in cases of emergency. The greater care taken by individuals to ward off colds and sickness during inclement weather should also contribute to longevity.

Petroleum.

"Please inform your numerous readers of the geologic formation of petroleum. Give a brief description of its formation in the depths of the earth."—W. N., Copenhagen, La.

Petroleum is found, almost without exception, in limestone formation. In this country the formation bears the name of the Trenton limestone, and all of found in this country is found in that formation. When this rock is absent, no oil is found. It is impossible to give a description of its formation, as it was formed at a great depth in the earth, ages ago. There are a great many theories as to how it was formed, but serious objection has been offered to all of them. There is undoubtedly a connection between the vast mass of animal and vegetable matter once contained in the rock and this product of it. It is undoubtedly a result of the combination of animal or vegetable carbon, and other chemicals, which have, under heavy pressure and by ages of time, produced this useful fluid.

Richard Jeffries.

"Please give a brief biography of Richard Jefferies—when and where he was born, and is he yet living? Was he a believer in Christianity? I should think not from reading his little book, The Story of My Heart, of which Walter Besant has said, 'He was compelled by hidden forces to write it.'"—J. I. K., Barboursville, W. Va.

Richard Jefferies was an English impressionist writer of some power, but of no great eminence. He was born at Coate, November 6, 1848, and died at Goring, August 14, 1887. He was of the same school of writers as our American Thoreau. We are unable to learn his religious sentiments.

Spanish Ships.

"Please inform me through the Question Bureau how many ships we captured from Spain that are in commission, and give their classes."—C. C. S., Bethany, Ill.

There were about one hundred and twenty-five Spanish vessels captured. Many of these were destroyed, some were wrecked, and nearly all the rest condemned and sold. We are unable at present to say just how many were added to the navy. Of the armed vessels captured, the following were added to the navy: Reina Mercedes, unarmored cruiser, and the gunboats Don Juan De Austria, General Alva, Isla de Cuba and Isla de Luzon.

Translation From Virgil.

"Please translate the following quotation from Virgil's Aeneid, Book 6, lines 577-579:

"'Tum Tartarus ipse
Bis patet in praeceps tantum tenditque sub umbras,
Quantus ad aetherium coeli suspectus Olympum.'"—W. P. J., St. Jo, Tex.

The English of Virgil's lines is as follows:

"Then Tartarus itself lies twice as far downwards,
And extends under the shades, as far as Olympus extends to the ether of heaven."

Barbed Wire.

"I wish to inquire who was the first inventor of barbed wire, used for fencing? Also, if the inventor fenced in a lot as an experiment, where and when was this done?"—G. F. G., Cuba, N. Y.

We are sorry to say we can not ascertain, so we submit the question to the army of Blade readers, in the hope that some one of them will be able to supply the desired information.

Degrees in a Circle.

"Please explain why any circle has 360 degrees."—A Constant Reader, Needmore, Ind.

No one knows. We received this measurement from the old Babylonians, and its origin is lost in the mists of six thousand years or more.

Miscellaneous.

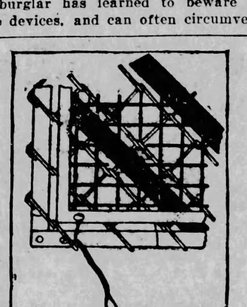
C. F. O., Windsor, Pa.: We do not recall the article to which you refer. If you can tell nearly the date of publication, we will try to find it for you.

W. H. T., Templeman's X Roads, Va.: The writer has often seen the phenomena of table-tipping, rapping, etc., but never saw or heard anything which led him to believe the spirits of the dead had anything to do with the phenomena.

H. M. L., Sheridan, Ala.: The sample you send is apparently iron ore, with a coating of iron sulphide, often called iron pyrites, or "fool's gold." Heat it red hot for five minutes, so as to drive off the sulphur, and the gold-like appearance will vanish.

STEP ON THE MAT RINGS THE ALARM

Placing circuit-closing devices in doors and windows to ring an alarm when these entrances to a building are tampered with is common practice, but the burglar has learned to beware of these devices, and can often circumvent



them and obtain an entrance without sounding the warning. As an improvement over this form of burglar alarm and to trick the house-breaker for a while longer, Albert D. Shaw, of New York city, has conceived an electric alarm mat, a small section of the device being shown in this illustration. The idea is to form the mat of an upper and lower woven wire frame, separated at intervals by thin strips of rubber or some other non-conductor, with wires leading to the batteries and bell. One wire being connected with each frame, it follows that when any one steps on the mat and depresses the upper frame against the lower one the circuit will be closed and the alarm rung. This mat may be placed before the front door to serve as a door bell ringer in the daytime, and as it is comparatively thin it may be concealed from sight by the door mat. By locating several of these mats in different rooms throughout the house and concealing them under carpets or rugs it would be next to impossible for an intruder to prowl about without discovery. To disconnect the alarm during the day a switch may be located in any convenient place.

After the Reception.

Baxter—What's the matter between you and Mrs. Brownstuff, my dear? You were introduced to her, were you not?

Mrs. B.—Yes, but I had scarcely said a word, when she went off vexed about something.

Mr. B.—What did you say to her?

Mrs. B.—I simply asked her if she tanned very much.

Mr. B.—Oh, my dear! You did put your foot in it, sure enough. Her husband runs a tannery.—Harlem Life.

May I Send You A Book?

I will mail you any book from the list below if you send me your address.

With it I will send an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative. If you think that you need it after reading this book, you are welcome to take it a month at my risk. If it cures, pay your druggist $5.50. If it fails, I will pay him myself.

This remarkable offer is made after a lifetime's experience. I have learned how to strengthen the inside nerves—those nerves that alone operate every vital organ. I make each organ do its duty by bringing back its nerve power. No case is too difficult. I take the risk in all.

In five years, 550,000 people have accepted this offer, and 39 in each 40 paid. They paid because they were cured, for no druggist accepts a penny otherwise. The decision is left with you.

Note that if my Restorative cures, the cost is a trifle. If it fails, it is free. Can you neglect such an offer when 39 out of 40 who write me are cured?

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, box 828, Racine, Wis.	Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia, Book No. 2 on the Heart, Book No. 3 on the Kidneys, Book No. 4 for Women, Book No. 5 for Men, (sealed) Book No. 6 on Rheumatism

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

PICKINGS FROM PUCK.

Miss Deepthynker—What do you consider the most important problem of the twentieth century?

Robertson—How to have the most fun with the least trouble.

"Mother, what would you do if we had a lot of money?"

"I don't know. Maybe I'd begin to worry about what we'd do if we hadn't."

Little Eben (who has an inquiring turn of mind)—Paw, what does "ambidextrous" mean?

Farmer Dunk—Why—er-h'm—I guess it means a feller that can stall with both hands.

"Diplomacy!" exclaimed the Empress Dowager scornfully. "Hot air!"

"True, your majesty!" replied the astute Li Hung Chang. "But in this case it is either hot air or cold cash, you know!"

Bella—But why did you refuse him if you loved him?

Dora—Well, you see, he said he could not live without me, and it aroused my curiosity!

Passenger—It's shameful to have to wait so long on this switch.

Conductor—Well, if you want to finish your trip in an ambulance, we can go on and collide with that other car.

HERE IS A NEW WEDDING CUSTOM

A passenger on a train out of New York the other night observed the most elaborate attempt to have fun with a young married couple that he ever encountered, says the Sun.

After the train left Trenton, a man passed through the car and laid on every seat a printed windbill. It announced that at Philadelphia, a young married couple then seated in the drawing room of a car of which the name was given, were to leave the train.

They were described briefly and notice was given that they would be more closely indicated when the train stopped. The handbill closed with the announcement that rice would be distributed among the passengers and they were requested to make the customary use of it.

In accordance with the notice the distributor of the original announcements appeared in a few minutes and laid on the seat of every passenger a paper bag of rice. The train soon reached Philadelphia and some of the passengers went to the platform to see what effect this elaborate attempt to worry the young people would have.

Apparently it was a failure. The bridal couple alighted and a party of five or six friends pelted them with rice. But the rest of the passengers paid no attention to the matter.

PERSONAL MAGNETISM

A College, Chartered Under State Laws, With a Capital of $100,000, for the Purpose of Teaching Personal Magnetism and Hypnotism by Correspondence.

EVERYBODY MAY NOW LEARN

Ten Thousand Copies of a Valuable Work on These Sciences to be Given Away to Advertise the College.

The American College of Sciences, of Philadelphia, Pa., is a novel institution. It is chartered under State laws, with a capital of $100,000, for the purpose of teaching Personal Magnetism, Hypnotism, Magnetic Healing, etc., by correspondence.

At an expense of over $5,000 the college has issued a remarkable work on these sciences, ten thousand copies of which will be given away absolutely free. The book is elegantly illustrated with the most expensive engravings, and it is decidedly the finest and most comprehensive work of its kind ever published. It is the product of the combined talent of thirty distinguished hypnotic specialists and scientists. It thoroughly explains all the hidden secrets of Personal Magnetism, Hypnotism, Magnetic Healing, etc. It is full of surprising experiences, and makes many startling disclosures in regard to the use and possibilities of this secret power.

The college absolutely guarantees that any one can learn these sciences in a few days at home, and use the power without the knowledge of his most intimate friends.

The reporter asked for the names and addresses of some of the pupils so that he might communicate with them personally. Several hundred were offered, from which the reporter selected eighty-four. The replies received were more than sufficient to convince the most sceptical in regard to the wonderful benefits to be derived from this mighty power. There were absolutely no failures. All had learned to make practical use of the sciences. The following extracts are taken at random from the letters, for the benefit of readers:—

H. Schneller, 1412 Avon street, La Crosse, Wis., writes: "Hypnotism truly reveals the secrets of life and the mysteries of nature. My own father could not have convinced me of its wonderful power if I had not actually tested it for myself. I consider a knowledge of it invaluable to those who wish to get the most out of life; to those who wish to achieve success and live up to the full measure of their possibilities."

Mrs. Effie M. Watson, Martinsville, Ind., writes:—"Hypnotism opens the road to health, happiness and prosperity. It should be studied by every one. I would not part with my knowledge of it for any amount. The lessons have developed within me a force of character, an ability to influence and control people that I did not dream I could acquire."

J. W. Clinger, M. D., Springfield, Ohio, writes:—"I have used the methods of hypnotism taught by the American College of Sciences in two cases of difficult surgical operations with perfect success. It is a complete anaesthetic, and preferable to chloroform or ether. I acquired a practical knowledge of hypnotism in less than three days. The book is grand."

Rev. T. W. Butler, Ph.D., Idaho City, Idaho, writes:—"I have cured a number of chronic cases of rheumatism, dyspepsia and paralysis of long standing; have not had a single failure. I consider a knowledge of Personal Magnetism invaluable. The book has greatly increased my own powers."

Dr. W. P. Kennicutt, 529 State street, Binghamton, N. Y., writes:—"I had long suffered from nervous prostration and dyspepsia. My case baffled all medical skill. I studied hypnotism from the American College of Sciences and tried it upon myself with surprising results. Inside of one week my stomach was better than it had been in thirty years. I could eat anything without the slightest distress. I can hypnotize myself in five minutes and sleep all night; have hypnotized a number of others."

The first ten thousand persons who write to the American College of Sciences will receive, absolutely free, the marvelous book that brought success to the above persons. It is intensely interesting from start to finish. It should be in every home. If you want a copy write to-day to the American College of Sciences, Dept. A 5, 4146-420 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., and you will receive the book by return mail.

OUTGENERALED THE PASTOR

How the Girl Reporter Got the Story.

An amusing and effective coup at the expense of several prominent clergymen was executed recently by an enterprising young newspaper woman, whose tactics, if open to criticism on other scores, possessed at least the charm of originality.

Demure and Quaker-like in her clinging gray gown and modest toque, she timidly entered a certain Fifth avenue study, and with downcast eyes confided to the reverend occupant thereof that she wished to be married on the 30th of October, and might she have his church.

"I can think of nothing to prevent," replied the clergyman, after a moment's reflection.

"And would you mind telling me how much it will cost?" continued the fair questioner, in still lower tones.

Her host hesitated a moment. "Why, that would depend altogether upon the elaborateness of the service. If you wish to be married quietly, in the presence of a few friends, I will gladly place the church at your disposal free of charge. Of course, the organist charges for his services, but perhaps you do not wish any music."

"Oh, yes, indeed. I want music. I want a choral service, and there will be a great many guests."

"Wouldn't you prefer to have your fiancee talk the matter over with me?"

"Why, you see," this time with a tinge of pathos, "he lives in Syracuse, and he will not be able to come on until the day of the wedding."

Even a man interrupted at the climax of what he felt to be one of his most eloquent sermons could not resist the appealing glance that accompanied this remark. Pushing aside the closely written sheets with politely concealed regret, the clergyman patiently gave estimates on the probable cost of the services of organist and the "full choir," and even discussed with urbanity such trivial details as lights, awnings, opening carriage doors, etc.

It finally was discovered that $125 would provide all these desirable accessories to the great event, and the prospective bride departed, apparently satisfied with the result of her call. The clergyman resumed his literary labors and thought no more of the episode for a week or so, when he wondered idly why he had heard nothing more of the approaching ceremony, and then dismissed the affair from his mind.

It was about a fortnight later that the elderly sexton came to him in a state of strong agitation, holding at arm's length a copy of a well-known daily. His trembling forefinger pointed to some huge headlines, which conveyed to the reading public the startling information that it would cost $650 to be married on Fifth avenue, and then moved slowly down the column until it paused beneath his pastor's name in large type.

In surprise, no less grieved than that of his honest retainer, the estimable gentleman read a brilliantly colored account of how he had looked and what he had said on a certain half-forgotten occasion, which now would live forever in his memory.

Every minister of the gospel is human, however, and it was undoubtedly a consolation to this one to perceive that he had not been the only victim of the clever but unscrupulous damsel. Names and personalities as dignified as his own were expatiated upon in the some humorous, not to say frivolous, vein, and if it was written there in harsh black and white that he had blushed when asked the usual amount of his fee, and that judging from his appearance no one would venture to offer him less than $50, why, his brethren fared no better.

Pondering upon these things, he at length possessed his soul in peace, but though affable to strangers as of yore, it requires one of unsual tact to obtain from him, at first interview, a quotable expression of opinion on any subject.—Exchange.

Stops the Cough and works off the cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

BRILLIANTS.

Guide (referring to Egyptian pramids)—It took hundreds of years to build them.

O'Brien (the wealthy contractor)—Thin it wor a gover-mint job, eh?—Tit-Bits.

The fear 'o hell's a hangman's whip
To haud the wretch in order;
But where you feel your honor grip
Let that aye wag your border;
Its slightest touches instant pause—
Debar a' side pretences;
And resolutely keep its laws,
Uncaring consequences.
—Burns.

I do not know
Where falls the seed that I have tried to sow
With greatest care,
But I shall know
The meaning of each waiting hour below,
Sometime, somewhere!
—F. C. Browning.

Somebody did a golden deed;
Somebody proved a friend in need;
Somebody sang a beautiful song,
Somebody smiled when things went wrong,
Somebody said "It is sweet to love;"
Somebody said "I am glad to give;"
Somebody fought a valiant fight;
Somebody lived to shield the right;
Was that somebody you?
—Anon.

Shy as the squirrel and wayward as the swallow;
Swift as the swallow along the river's light,
Circleting the surface to meet his mirrored winglets,
Fleeter she seems in her stay than in her flight.
Shy as the squirrel that leaps among the pinetops,
Wayward as the swallow overhead at set of sun.
She whom I love is hard to catch and conquer,
Hard, but oh! the glory of the winning were she won!
—George Meredith

When I am dead
May this with truth be said,
On the rude stone that marks my lowly head,
That, spite of doubt and indecision,
In spite of weakness, lameness, blindness,
Heart's treachery and Fate's unkindness,
Neglect of friends and scorn of foes,
Stark poverty and all its woes,
The body's ills that clog the mind
And the bold spirit blind,
Still through my earthly course I went
Not disobedient
Unto the heavenly vision."
—H. L. Koopman.

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WE believe that an intelligent person can easily earn each day $5 or more and only devote part of the time to the work.

We wish to increase the subscription list of our popular publication, **New Idea Woman's Magazine**, to 50,000 copies by January 1st, and want you to help us and at the same time increase your income quickly and easily. Send for free sample copy.

Over a hundred pages each month. Fashions, Millinery and Embroidery, 16 or more beautifully illustrated pages in colors, and a large number of other illustrations giving advance fashions, new ideas for women's and children's wear, with full descriptions. Stories in each issue. All matters about Home Interests. **All this for 10c a copy, $1.00 a year.**

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163 Times Building, New York.

The Sunday School.

Sunday School Lesson for November 24. World's Temperance Lesson. Isa. v:11-23. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION.—The idea of a world-wide lesson on temperance, or rather intemperance, for the children and youth of our Sunday schools, cannot be too highly comended. It is a pity, however, that the committee in selecting the Scripture to be studied included so much, verses 8 to 30, a large part of which has nothing to do with the subject. In this exposition a more limited passage is therefore taken, and a part even of this is only indirectly appropriate. By comparing verses 11 and 12 it will be seen, however, that the drink habit was in the writer's thought throughout. Separate sins never flourish alone. They all originate in carnality (Gal. v:19-21). When one appears the others are present, although possibly concealed. In depicting the woful condition of the drunkard, the prophet calls attention to those things which result from or accompany this vice, grow with it, feed upon it, and in turn support it. One serpent, thrusting out its head, belongs to a whole nest of them, coiled in darkness are many more.

HABIT.—In verses 11 and 12 we see the first result as well as the method of the drink habit. By the use of intoxicants a man acquires an appetite whose demands cannot be refused. The inflamed condition of the vital organs and the consequent pain (Prov. xxiii:29) compel him to leave his couch early to seek relief. In this way princes became slaves (Eccl. x:16). The pleasurable sensation produced led them to tarry long at night at their cups, retiring in an early (Prov. xxiii:30). Beginning and ending the day under the dominion of strong drink, it became their chief desire (Prov. xxiii:35). Failing into extreme sensuality they introduced music into their feasts to heighten their pleasure and entice them to further indulgence. In this degradation they sought enjoyment as their chief good (Amos vi:5; and the work of God was driven from their minds. They lost interest in the phenomena of nature, in the welfare of society, in the duties of the hour, and gave their time and strength to sensuous pleasure. "Woe" unto such men, cries Isaiah.

RESULTS.—Sad as is the condition of those who come under the power of strong drink, as just described, there are more deplorable consequences both to the individual and to society. The drunkard, while boasting of personal liberty and resenting restraint, seems not to consider that he injures others (Rom. xiv:7). The prophet turns his thoughts to the remote results of the drink habit (Verses 13 and 14). "My people are gone away into captivity" he declares, referring to their past, and probably to their future. But why into captivity? "Because they have no knowledge." Having just shown that intemperance precluded knowledge of God, he now shows that such ignorance leads to national ruin (Hos. iv:6). And this because the honorable men, the officials, through drink come to poverty (Prov. xxiii:21), and famine and death carry multitudes of them to the grave. He saw hell enlarged itself, and opened its jaws like some voracious monster, opening wide his jaws to gorge his prey. He may have referred to Tophet, the general burning place near Jerusalem (Jer. vii:31), once a beautiful valley, then marked by defilement and death, emblem of the abode of the wicked (Luke xvi:24).

JUDGMENT.—When all this has run its course what shall be the finality in Israel? The prophet would have us know the worst. As full measure may be taken of the evil we are considering (verses 15-17). The mean man (Jer. v:9), shall be brought down and the mighty man shall be humbled; they shall be stripped of their own sinful indulgence. This will be recognized as the judgment of God upon him, and He will be exalted and glorified for this display of His holiness and justice (Dan. v:23). Let no man think that the Almighty is an indifferent spectator when such havoc is made of the soul and body, when the good order and peace of society are disturbed, and when destruction is brought on every hand. Moreover, when He has thus entered into judgment, when the mighty are fallen and the people are captives, the cities shall become pastures. The lambs shall feed where they dissolute had their habitation, and strangers will cultivate the waste places and eat of the fruitage (ch. v:5-7). Such will be the outcome, as a Divine retribution upon a perverse people (Isa. xxviii:1-7), who, giving themselves over to their appetites, have forgotten God.

SCOFFERS.—There are those who doubt the execution of Divine judgment. Encouraged to continue in sin because sentence is delayed (Eccl. viii:11), they establish themselves in evil practices as one who spins cords together to form a cable, each new deed drawing out their iniquity until the habit becomes strong as a cart rope (verse 18). They defy the predicted vengeance of God or think He has overlooked their offenses (Psalm x:11). The prophet's threatening is received with scorn, and he is met with ridicule (Jer. v:12-13). So was it in the time of the flood (Heb. xi:7). So will it be in the latter times when the final judgment approaches (II Pet. iii:3-4). They say contemptuously, "Let God make speed and hasten His work," (verse 19), and we will believe it when we see it. The allusion here is to the class of persons who have advanced from the counsel of the ungodly and the way of sinners to the seat, the permanent resting place of the scoffers (Psalm i:1). "Woe unto these persons," cries the prophet. "They will untimately behold what now they challenge and be filled with consternation" (Prov. i:25-28).

PERVERSITY.—The course of sin is ever downward. When one takes his place with scoffers he inflicts damage upon all his powers, intellectual as well as moral. A persistent opposition to the right immediately judgment and dethrones the reason (Matt. vi:23). He is soon unable to discriminate between right and wrong. The very things which ought to be loathed and shunned, being lusts defended, are at last esteemed to be good; and those things which are praiseworthy and of good report, which ought to be most eagerly sought, are pronounced evil (Prov. xvii:15). He learns to contradict the common testimony of mankind, gained by centuries of experience, and even hushes the voice of conscience to reverse the very order and beauty of the moral world (Mal. ii:7). The light and the sweetness that have gladdened many hearts in all ages are held up to be but darkness and bitterness, and all these horrid things that have caused pain and unrest, dreaded by every well-balanced soul, are now put forth as bright objects of worthy pursuit (Mal. iii:15). "Woe unto such men!" cries Isaiah.

CONCEIT.—Such perversity cultivates conceit. The man who transposes good and evil has about him those of contrary opinion, who approve what he condemns and condemn what he approves, who labor for measures to which he is opposed. A long and bitter conflict is inevitable, extending into all the relations of life. These antagonisms diminish the respect for the views and wishes of others, and increase the estimate of one's own opinions (Job xi:12). Ultimately the man will become wise in his own eyes (Prov. iii:7), deeming himself prudent, and those who differ from him foolish. "Woe unto them," says Isaiah. In his self-conceit he becomes isolated and loses that stimulus to larger research and better living which comes through contact of mind with mind and heart with heart (Rom. i:22). Turned in upon himself, deeming others inferior to himself, measuring all things by his own distorted standards, not even admitting the wisdom that comes from God, he shrivels and withers, and sinks, and dies (John ix:41).

BRIBERY.—Now put such a man in some place of duty, make a public officer of him, and see what he will do. His value to the world may be determined by that way, for the ability to serve is the measure of every man (Matt. xxv:38). What may be expected from a scoffer at God, one who is perverse concerning right and wrong, and one who is conceited? He will justify the wicked (Ex. xxiii:6-8), excuse them, and let them go unpunished. He will rob the righteous of their due, and condemn them (Prov. xv:15). Thus he will turn the course of justice wrong side out and upside down, plunging society into confusion and bewilderment. And this infamous conduct will be for his own sake, being moved thereto by birbes (Micah iii:11), selling out the innocent and their cause for money to enrich himself (Deut. xvi:19). Behold the human sharks, roaming the broad sea of political and business life, seizing their prey and satisfying their greed by feeding on the property, happiness and lives of men, women and children. Such is the sinner in his lowest state, the faithful servant of the king of darkness (I Pet. v:8).

CONCLUSION.—Our lesson began with the drunkard's habit and sin, showing the misery wrought in him and by him. It then conducted us out into the larger realm of the Divine judgment and of human depravity. The progress of the latter is exhibited in a masterly way, from stage to stage the descent is made until the soul, defying God, perverted in its moral sense, full of conceit, becomes an agent of evil, blighting and destroying all that it touches. Isaiah's portrayal is true to life. It suits our time as well as his. Over and over again we have all seen reproduced among us that which he holds up to our view. Down through the centuries comes the warning voice, repeating in ever increasing emphasis the miseries that shall befall the sinner and through him come upon humanity. And, what is especially to be noted, our lesson shows that strong drink is present, if not the cause, then the attendant, in all the forms of evil. How long, O God, shall humanity suffer from this appalling curse?

"NEXT STATION" CAR SIGN

What is known as "a station indicator for cars and other vehicles" has been invented in North Carolina, says the New York Herald. A rather complicated mechanism it is, but, once in place, it is said to work well. Its component parts are a trip shoe, which is carried by the car, several signs, and several levers with which the signs are connected, a slide which is operated by the gearing, and actuating arms which are connected with the levers. Within the car is a device for supporting the signs, and there are also springs by which each sign can be placed in proper position as soon as the car has arrived at the point indicated on the sign.

At present strangers traveling on street cars are often bewildered, for, unless conductors call out the names of the streets they do not gain much information, for the names of streets as announced by conductors are not always very intelligible. It is for the purpose of remedying this defect that the new station indicator has been devised.

WOMEN'S KIDNEYS.

Thousands of Women Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

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Mrs. H. N. Wheeler, of 117 High Rock St., L

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1901.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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THE POST AND DEMOCRACY.

The Washington Post is a journal that is always refreshing because unique. It may not be instinctively American, as the London Times and the Paris Figaro are typical of the English and the French, but it certainly is possessed of a great deal of Americanism. Published at the capital it is conversant with domestic and foreign politics, but in close touch as it is with the partisan conflicts that make life in this nation one glad, sweet, albeit ragtime song, the Post sometimes exhibits evidences of fallibility.

In an editorial written in that succinct and luminous style that is characteristic, the Post argues that the Democratic party was "mighty lucky" to accomplish what it did in the late somewhat strenuous debate of the X's. Its first theorem is that "it is a question whether any party other than the Democratic could have retained such vitality as was indicated in last Tuesday's elections." Inasmuch as no other party has exhibited any signs of vitality since Mr. Bryan, in 1896, accomplished the simultaneous merger and obliteration of the Populists that may be taken as an axiom, but further the Post contends, with an earnestness that indicates thorough self-conviction and self-satisfaction, that as the Democrats have triumphed in Kentucky, have apparently placed Gorman in the saddle that is on the back of the fractious political nag in Maryland, and have reduced the Republican majority in New Jersey, they have every reason to set up the cigars to themselves and purchase bouquets of infinite profusion of arrangement in their own behalf.

It also points out, with all the emphasis of a Manchausen who has come to have belief in his own exhibitions of legerdemain with facts, that the defeat of Tammany in Greater New York is of purely local import, inasmuch as Democrats co-operated with Republicans to elect Seth Low.

Were it not for the graceful manner in which the Post advances its theories, its reasoning would really seem absurd It being independent, it perhaps errs when it attempts to ascribe reasons for the victory of the dormant party that do not exist; and it errs doubly when it attempts to afford consolation and hold out hope to the losing organization, when there is no ground for giving one or suggesting the other. In Kentucky it is impossible for the Republicans to win, even when they have a majority. The Post has a large and varied knowledge of Kentucky politics, and it is fully aware that what it calls the "fictitious Republican establishment" in that state in 1898 was a real Republican victory; and that the Democrats have this year carried Kentucky is due to the persistent effort to make it appear that Gov. W. S. Taylor and others of his administration were guilty of the murder of William Goebel.

New Jersey and Maryland are not cases in point. The Post says the Republicans obtained an advantage in Maryland in 1895 through Democratic "treachery and defection," but it is the general impression that the Republicans won because the people of the terrapin state were somewhat aweary of Gorman. But the argument—if it may be dignified by that term—of the Post as to the result in the domain of Tammany is even more humorous than Mark Twain's ante-election remarks. That the defeat of the Democratic ticket in Greater New York is of no significance because Democrats "co-operated" is news indeed to those who are of the opinion that changes of sentiment have been responsible for the victories of the two parties since the Garfield-Arthur administration. How, then, will the Post account for the election of the Hon. Grover Cleveland, who has since gained renown as the stellar fisherman at Middle Bass island, Lake Erie, Ohio?

Tammany has dominated New York for years. "Up the state," New York has been Republican, and now the urban dwellers as well as the agrarians are becoming converted to the true faith.

Not even the most plausible argument that the Post can make will convince Democrats themselves that the retrograde party has any mission in the immediate future save that of a more or less respectable minority. That it can find a hint in the recent elections that Democratic fashions will soon dictate purple and fine linen, instead of sack cloth is, to put it mildly, an indication that the Post knows more about death than the corpse itself.

Elsewhere the Post advances the somewhat remarkable contention that the idea of "let well enough alone" is evidence of stagnation and lack of progress. To clinch tho matter it says, referring to an alleged demand for tariff tinkering and for currency reform: "But neither the tariff nor that badly blotched currency act is 'well enough'."

The Republican party has not been altogether lacking in activety for the last few years. If things are well enough now, those who ask that they be let alone are responsible for them. The present currency system has made the ledger lop-sided in our favor, and the tariff has caused foreign manufacturing interests to go so far back that they have no place to sit down. In decrying stagnation of the present "let well enough alone" sort, the Post is advancing crab-fashion.

Plenty of poor congressmen will go to Washington with pockets full of bills.

RECIPROCAL TRADE.

President Roosevelt is hard at work on his annual message, and there is a vast deal of guessing as to what that document will recommend. Without giving any weight to the guesses being hazarded by various correspondents and politicians, it is safe to say that the chief executive's recommendations on the matter of reciprocal trade will be the most interesting portion of the document. President McKinley, who never took a position on a public question without very careful consideration, made up his mind several months ago that reciprocity must be the next advance step in our commercial policy. He designed to give it great prominence in the speeches to be made on his western tour, thus bringing his views clearly and fully before the country. But the serious illness of his wife cut short the trip, and prevented the carrying out of the plan. His Buffalo speech was a most emphatic and convincing presentation of his views, and the Music hall tragedy made that utterance his testament to the American people.

In that address, he discussed the problem of wider markets. Said he: "Our capacity to produce has developed so enormously, and our products have so multiplied, that the problem of more markets requires our urgent and immediate attention. Only a broad and enlightened policy will keep what we have. No other policy will get more." Then he went on to outline his ideas as to the proper course: "By sensible trade arrangements which will not interrupt our home production, we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus. A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued and healthful growth of our export trade."

He added that we can not forever sell everything and buy little or nothing; that, even were that possible, it would not be best for us or for those with whom we deal. Declaring that "reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development" under the protective tariff, he concluded with these emphatic words: "If, perchance, some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue, or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?"

This utterance was not an abandonment of the protective policy, as some Democratic writers have foolishly claimed. It was not a retreat, but an advance. Our tariff imposes duties on foreign products which compete with our own. Reciprocity means simply this: That we will reduce our duties on goods from another nation if it in turn will reduce its duties on our exports. Free trade would throw our markets open to all nations, without obtaining any compensating benefits; reciprocity opens our markets only in return for the opening of a foreign market on the same terms. It is a fair exchange of benefits.

On the day that President Roosevelt took the oath of office, he voluntarily pledged himself to carry out the policies of his predecessor unchanged—thereby restoring confidence to the entire business world. That he proposes to do all he can to favor reciprocity is therefore certain. But this is a matter for Congress. The President can advise, but Congress must enact the needed legislation. This is the most important topic which that body will be called upon to consider at the coming session. Already some timid souls among the membership are deprecating any decisive action. If they are cowards, afraid to assume the responsibility, they should resign their seats and allow them to be filled by men of courage and action. It is time the next step were taken.

Already the inroads we have made on European trade has created a sharp commercial hostility to us. It has even been urged that there should be a combination among continental powers to erect tariff barriers against the encroaching Yankee. We must disarm this hostility by offering reciprocal trade. How this can best be done is a question which Congress must decide; and the sooner it makes a wise decision, the better will it be for American industries and commerce.

OUR SUCCESS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The all-around readiness and adaptability of the American has never had a better illustration than that afforded by the Philippines. The officials there have shown a remarkable facility in grasping a new and novel situation, and dealing successfully with the problems presented. That some blunders have been made goes without saying, for to err is human; but these have been few and insignificant, while the general result has been an astonishing success.

The insular correspondent of the Boston Herald, writing from Manila, expresses the highest praise for the work of the Taft commission. Its duties were onerous. It had to substitute American plans and ideas for the old and outworn Spanish system. It reformed the entire system of taxation, inaugurated the American free school, made great improvements in the civil regulations, and inaugurated internal and harbor improvements. The cities have been cleaned, drained, and new standards set up for municipal life. The success of these reforms has been so great as to convince the natives of the benefits of American sovereignty, and convert a sullen and treacherous people into enthusiastic advocates of Uncle Sam.

These were the things promised, and they are being performed. The United States has taken up its share of the world-wide "white man's burden," and is carrying the blessings of American civilization, progress, freedom and education among the little brown peoples of its new possessions.

Judge Cantrill is eagerly awaiting the next opportunity for sending another Kentucky Republican to the penitentiary for life for alleged conspiracy in the assassination of Goebel. By the way, would it not be well to find out who did kill Goebel?

Spain is going to stop the free coinage of silver. She learned something to her advantage in her scrimmage with the United States a few years ago.

The Schley court of inquiry has about completed its work. The public made up the verdict some time ago.

The Booker Washington incident is closed and neither President Roosevelt nor Washington has a scratch.

Tammany can only get even with Mark Twain by boycotting his books.

DIVIDED DEMOCRACY.

The Cincinnati Enquirer's Columbus correspondent, Mr. Faulkner, has been analyzing the vote at the recent election in the state. With the official figures of half the state reported, the average loss is over 900 votes per county, which means a phenomenally light vote. The correspondent significantly remarks: "The larger per cent of loss is borne by the Democrats, whose losses are something frightful in comparison with the defection in the Republican column. It is not confined to any particular locality, but it is general throughout the state."

The reason for this "frightful" loss of Democratic voters is plain to everybody. After shouting for free silver for five or six years, the Democratic state convention last summer dropped that issue, and ignored Bryan. The free silver element would not stand for this, and when election came thousands upon thousands of sturdy old mossback Democrats stayed away from the polls to express their resentment.

Here we have demonstration that the Democratic party of Ohio is in the plight of the gentleman who stood betwixt his satanic majesty and the deep sea. When the party took up Bryan and free silver, thousands of sound money Democrats deserted the party standard. Six consecutive annual defeats showed that free silver could not win. So this year the silver issue was thrown overboard. The gold Democrats came back, but the free silver men sulked and refused to go to the polls. It looks as though defeat will continue until the two wings of the old party can be gotten to flop together.

Of course, silver will not be revived as an issue. It is as dead in the nation as is the old greenback theory. But its disgruntled advocates refuse to allow it to be buried quietly and decently. And so long as they continue to mourn as those without hope, the chances of Democratic success in Ohio will be about as substantial as the stuff that dreams are made of.

WIPING OUT THE STATE LEVY.

It is not surprising that Governor Nash is now looking about for ways and means to abolish the levy on real and personal property for the support of the state. It is known that he has had this in mind for some time.

Under wise Republican legislation the state debt has been reduced until it is now practically wiped out. The state levy now brings into the treasury two and a half millions of dollars a year. The governor proposes to extend the laws taxing public corporations until they will net the state this sum.

The supreme court has held valid the excise laws under which a revenue of $900,000 a year flows into the general revenue fund, and Governor Nash believes this sum can be greatly increased by further legislation. It is generally known that the railroads of the state are not paying their share of the public taxes, and it can safely be asserted that they will be called upon to pay more. Other corporations will be included until the amount secured will be sufficient to meet the expenses of the state without any levy on the realty and personal holdings of the citizens.

With this accomplished a new era will begin in the method of taxation in this state. There will be no state board of equalization with its unsatisfactory work, and Ohio will have local option in taxation. Each county will then fix its own valuation so as to meet its demands without regard to the necessities of the state as a whole. Ohio is now ready to take this important step forward.

ADDICKS TURNED DOWN.

Robert C. Houston has been appointed collector of the port of Wilmington, Delaware. This is proof positive that President Roosevelt has no use for "Gas" Addicks, and that the influence of the administration will be used against him. Nothing else was to be expected from the President, whose views on honesty and decency in politics are well known.

Addicks has for years made a persistent effort to buy his way into the United States senate. It is believed that he has spent a million dollars in debauching the Delaware legislature. Fortunately he has always fallen short a few votes of enough to give him the coveted place. Delaware has now no senator. Addicks could not obtain the succession to either of the two vacancies, but he was powerful enough to prevent any one else getting a senatorship. "Addicks or nobody" has been his impudent warcry. But now that he is repudiated by the President, it is doubtful if he can ever reach the goal of his ambition.

KING EDWARD'S TITLE.

King Edward the Seventh has settled the mooted question of an addition to his title which shall recognize Canada, Australia and other smaller factors of the British Empire. Queen Victoria's title was Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India. To add thereto the proper recognition of other British possessions, which would not offend the semi-independent ones, nor omit those smaller, and that without making the title cumbrous, has been a grave question, hedged about with difficulties.

The new title declares Edward VII. to be, "by the grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British dominions beyond the sea, Defender of the Faith, and Emperor of India." That is to say, all the remainder of the British possessions outside of Great Britain, Ireland and India are lumped together as "the British dominions beyond the sea." If these various countries and possessions are satisfied with that appellation, no one else has any cause to find ault.

Our Canadian friends don't like the proposed isthmian canal treaty between Great Britain and the United States. They think that waterway would diminish the transcontinental trade over the Canadian Pacific. But Canada has not the say in the treaty matter.

The national revenues are larger than are needed. Congress should either enact systematic legislation for the application of the surplus to the reduction of the national debt, or it should reduce the revenues.

Gorman will go back to the United States Senate from Maryland, thanks to the iniquitous election law which he fathered.

Siberia is not the frozen waste so many people imagine. It ships 800 tons of butter each week to the English market

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Schley Court.

The Schley court of inquiry has come to and end, so far as its public sessions are concerned. The three members of the court will for the next three or four months consider and digest the great mass of testimony that has been submitted to it and arrive at a decision. No one but an embittered partisan would attempt to forecast the character of that decision. It is but proper to state here that whatever it may be it will be accepted by the public as not only an official one, but the correct one, and will bring this long-drawn-out controversy to an end. There are two points, however, decided upon during the session of the court that can be properly commented on at this time. Those who thought that Admiral Sampson's conduct could be brought into the case and Schley's conduct placed in contrast, have found that they were mistaken. It was Schley, not Sampson, whose conduct was being inquired into. In justice to the attorneys for Admiral Schley it must be stated that after the preliminary attempt to bring about this contrast—a duty they were bound to attempt because of its manifest advantages—they accepted the ruling of the court as manifestly proper and made no further effort. On the other hand, the Maclay charge of cowardice against the admiral was openly and avowedly repudiated by the government. Admiral Schley's conduct in this sense was not brought under question. His conduct of the affairs of the fleet from Cienfuegos to Santiago and of the Brooklyn during the battle were questioned as matters of judgment and of error, but no record of personal cowardice or fear on the part of the admiral was attempted. In fact such intent was completely disavowed.

Nicaraguan Treaties.

The government of Nicaragua has given notice of its intention to terminate the treaty under which the United States was empowered to construct an interoceanic canal across the territory of Nicaragua. This action of the Nicaraguan government, however, is in no wise an indication of a change in the friendly relations between the two countries. On the contrary, it is declared that the government of the Central American republic desires the negotiation of new treaties, and its action is doubtless in consonance with the suggestion of Secretary Hay, made to the Nicaraguan minister before the submission of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to the Senate, to the effect that a new treaty was desired. Meanwhile, it is of interest to note Lord Pauncefote has returned to the United States, carrying with him the draft of the new canal treaty, which abrogates the Clayton-Bulwer convention and recognizes the right of the United States to exclusive control over the waterway.

Capt. O. M. Carter.

The referecne of the case of Captain Oberlin M. Carter to Judge Kohlsaat appears to be somewhat misunderstood, and the correction of the erroneous impression, issued by the Department of Justice, is timely and important. No attempt is being made or can be made to release the convicted officer until his term is served, except by the wholly improbable use of the President's pardoning power. The case referred is altogether different from that in which Captain Carter was sentenced. It is simply an effort by the government to determine whether certain property was purchased with the money he took. If so, the government seeks reimbursement to that extent, the absence of a bond for engineering officers preventing recovery by any other way.

Civil Service Extension.

The announcement that President Roosevelt intends to extend the operation of the civil service law was to be expected as entirely in keeping with his record as a civil service commissioner and as police commissioner of New York. In fact, it was a necessary sequel to his declaration that fitness should be the supreme test, and partisanship a secondary consideration. Honestly applied, as we are confident President Roosevelt will see that it is, an extension of the civil service law will prove a great advantage to the national government. The pernicious doctrine that made capability subservient to party has been one of the crying evils of American political administration. Much has been done in latter years to prune it, and President Roosevelt's determination to still further wield the knife will be heartily welcomed by the people at large.

The Pension Roll.

The pension roll at the end of the last fiscal year included more names by 4,206 than at the corresponding date the year before. The list included 907,735 names names on July 1 last. There were added to the rolls during the year the names of 44,225 new pensioners, while those of 3,567 were renewed and restored. In all 43,586 names were dropped, of which 35,152 were in consequence of death. As a result of the Spanish war with Spain, 5,604 names were added. The total amount disbursed was $131,568,216. Attention is directed by Commissioner Evans to the unsatisfactory circumstances attending the medical and legal adjudication of claims for pensions, and he makes some recommendations looking toward improvement which are deserving of consideration. One feature of the proposed plan is the constitution of traveling medical examining boards, who will not be affected by local or neighborhood interests.

Honor to Mr. Hay.

In the naming of Mr. Hay as honorary president the Pan-American Congress paid a compliment at once to the United States and the present Secretary of State, who, it may with truth be said, has allowed the diplomatic reputation of his country to take no detriment during his incumbency of his high office. The first matter submitted to the congress is one that recalls the effective work of the American delegates to The Hague Conference. It was a proposition for the framing of a treaty of arbitration and the establishment of an arbitration tribunal. It is framed on the lines of the arbitration agreement adopted by The Hague Conference, with the exception that it proposes an increased number of obligatory subjects for arbitration. A comprehensive plan for the adjudication of international claims has been submitted by the Guatemalan delegation, which doubtless will be considered in connection with the Mexican proposal. The Pan-American Congress has no authority to create this court. That must be done by treaties among the various countries. The congress can only recommend the making and ratification of such conventions. This might prove a rather slow busoiness, and possibly several of the countries would decline to accede to it.

Naval Expansion.

The expansion of the United States Navy goes on steadily. A number of splendid ships are now in course of construction, and the Department Board has just reported to Secretary Long the most comprehensive naval program ever submitted to Congress. It calls for the authorization at the coming session of four first class battleships, of 15,000 tons displacement; four swift, large armored cruisers of 14,000 tons; eighteen unarmored cruisers or gunboats for service in South America and the Philippines, of 1,200 tons and over, and twelve light gunboats of a few hundred tons, each for guard duty among the reefs of our East Indian Archipelago. Besides these vessels, the board will recommend the building of several auxiliary ships, including colliers, training vessels and an engineer repair or workshop cruiser, like the Vulcan, that proved so valuable in the Spanish war.

The Sultan Yielded.

The dispute between France and Turkey, which took definite form in the breaking off of diplomatic relations some time ago, has culminated in the submission of the Sultan to the French demands under the pressure of a display of naval force. A French squadron landed marines and occupied a custom house on the island of Mitylene—the ancient Lesbos. It was then announced that the Sultan had promised to settle all the monetary claims, and had offered guarantees which fell but little short of those demanded by the French government. This, however, did not satisfy the French cabinet, which pressed for more complete concessions, and advices now are to the effect that the Sultan has yielded completely. The action of France has met with no opposition from the powers, to which a note of explanation has been sent. More interest will, however, be felt in the rumor that an understanding has been arrived at between France and Russia as to the enforcement of reforms in the European provinces of the Ottoman empire, as well as in America.

Li Hung Chang Dead.

One of the striking personalities of the time has passed away in Li Hung Chang, the most eminent of Chinese statesmen, and the best known of the public men of the far East. Earl Li, as he was generally designated by the western diplomats, had almost reached the age of eighty and was no longer in the vigor of his powers. Moreover, his latter years were passed in a period which witnessed severe humiliations to his country. Yet to the last he worked patiently for the welfare of China, responding to the call of his government in every crisis and his personality made a deep impression upon the public men of other lands, by whom he was regarded as the greatest of Chinamen and the one most appreciative of the advantages of western methods. There can be no doubt that China has in the death of Li Hung Chang suffered a loss which will be felt for years to come, particularly in the dealings of the government with foreign cabinets.

DRESSING TABLE FOR MY LADY

The object of the invention shown below is to increase the utility of a lady's dressing table by the addition of a secondary mirror, which is so carried that a second image or reflection is obtained, thus enabling a lady to secure a full view of the back of her head and yet leave

both hands free to deal with the hair. This additional glass is suspended by two hinged arms from the supports of the main mirror, provision being made for extending these arms and holding them vertically when the glasses are in use. Where only the single glass is provided frequent resort must be had to a hand-glass, and thus both hands are rarely at liberty at the same time. The result is that much straining of the eyes occurs, and the task is rarely performed to the lady's satisfaction. While this new mirrow is handy in use it is also conveniently disposed of when not needed for the toilet, resting either flat against the large lass, or serving as a cover for a jewel or trinket box placed on the table. The patent on this arrangement has been granted to Samuel Breutnall, of Manchester, England.

INJECTION PROCESS OF CURING MEATS

The apparatus shown in the picture is intended for use in curing ham, bacon and other kinds of meats, under the patent of Louis M. Schlarb, of Allegheny, Pa. As will be seen the machine consists of two tanks and a number of perforated injecting needles. One tank is used for the storage of carbonic acid gas and the other for containing

brine, with means for discharging the gas into the brine tank to increase the pressure to the required point. The needles are then inserted in the meat and left about one minute, driving the brine and carbonic acid into the tissues. To further aid in the curing process a second tank is provided, capable of withstanding an exhaustion of the air to obtain a vacuum. The meat is placed in this tank after treatment with the injectors, and the creation of the vacuum draws all the air from the meat, when brine is admitted to the tank and will readily be taken up by the meat to replace the air. The inventor states that after being permitted to remain in the tank for about ten hours the meat will be thoroughly cured.

Sure Proof.

When France and Germany were at war an Englishman was arrested by the French and accused of being a German spy. A letter dated "Berlin," and signed by his mother, was found upon him. He was tried by drum-head court martial and condemned to be shot.

On the way to the place of execution he said that he had left something behind, and insisted on going back for it.

"You can't go back," was the reply. "You are about to be shot."

"I can't help that," said he. "I have left something, and I must get it."

"What have you left?"

"My umbrella."

That settled it. He was released. No one but an Englishman, said his captors could be such a thorough-going imbecile as that.

The Summer Girl's Defeat.

By E. A. Goewey, in the New York Evening World

The bronzed, athletic Summer Girl pales through her coat of tan
To find that she no more can charm the terswhile Summer Man.

For now, with gaze of sad amaze, she sees him in the whirl
Of the dreamy waltz, his fickle arm around the Winter Girl!

MARION MASON WILL LAY THE NEW TEMPLE CORNERSTONE

Marion, O., Nov. 9.—It is expected that over 15,000 visitors will be entertained in Marion November 20, when the cornerstone of the new Masonic temple will be laid under the auspices of the Ohio grand lodge. Most elaborate preparations have been made for the event, among others, a large hotel, the New Kerr House, having been leased by the Marion chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, in which to serve refreshments to visitors. All the Masonic bodies invited to attend have signified their intention of being present, and the grand lodge officers will also be here as a body.

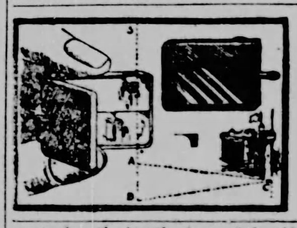
The new temple, which will cost over $45,000, aside from the ground on which it stands, is to be built of iron and brick, the outside walls being of mottled buff pressed brick. It will be modern in every way, and the location is excellent, being only a block away from the public square, on the main street of the city. The first floor will be used for business rooms. The other three floors are to be used for lodge purposes exclusively.

DEVICE FOR DISTANCE MEASURING

Colonel Quinemant, of the French army, has invented a novel device for measuring distances, says the New York Herald. It is a pocket telemeter and weighs only thirty grams, yet by means of it a person can readily ascertain how far he is from any visible point, which is either inaccessible or to which he does not wish to go.

This little instrument looks like a book when it is closed, and also when it is open or rather half open, since it cannot and should not be opened entirely. It is composed merely of mirrors, which are protected by copper covers, and of a ring by which it is held in the hand. There are three mirrors, two large and one small, the former being on one side and the latter on the other. A spring keeps the instrument open at a fixed angle.

The principle of this portable telemeter is double reflection, for by simply furnishing the angles at the base it enables one to resolve an isosceles triangle, the product of this base, measured on the ground by the coefficient of the instru-



ment, gives the length of one of the sides of the triangle, that is to say exactly the distance sought.

Suppose that a person desires to ascertain the distance of an object say, of a tower, which is far away on the right, and which is indicated on the accompanying picture by the letter C. The observer stands at the point A and turns in the direction S. This gives a right angle with A C, leaving C on the right.

Next, the instrument is opened and the observer, holding it in his left hand and close to his left eye, looks in the upper mirror for the reflection of the point C, having found this, his next task is to find the two other points of the triangle, namely A and B. By carefully manipulating the instrument and noting the reflections of the various points, he speedily does this, and then all that he has to do is to multiply the length found by the coefficient of the instrument, and thus he will obtain the desired distance.

Simple though it is, this little telemeter, in order to do good work, must be handled carefully, and moreover, strict attention must always be paid the necessary mathematical rules. Indeed, faultless precision as regards every detail is indispensable to success.

Improvement.

Pinchbeck—Ah, doctor! I see you continue your visits to my neighbor, Guffinger. How is he, by the way, this morning?

Doctor—I am glad to be able to report a noticeable improvement in his case.

Pinchbeck—Indeed! Is he able to do anything yet?

Doctor—Yes, indeed. He was able to pay his bill yesterday, and that's a marked improvement, as compared to the bulk of my patients.—Richmond Dispatch.

The Better Tip.

Philadelphia Record.

Any waiter will tell you that a tip in the hand is worth two on the races.

Current Events.

Orders for new steel rails taxing Chicago mills to utmost capacity.

Chicago to have annual expositions, the first of which is to open at the Coliseum on Dec. 1.

Best horse show ever held in Chicago closed Saturday with profit of nearly $20,000.

Senator Lodge in speech before Middlesex club in Boston said Monroe doctrine must be defended at all cost.

Water tower at Fairhaven, Mass., collapsed, releasing 18,000 tons of water.

Thirteen persons in Kenosha were poisoned by tainted cheese.

Congressman Payne and Ways and Means committee considering reduction of tariff.

Navy and coast survey to work in conjunction on new possessions.

Battleship Illinois likely to be flagship of Rear Admiral Crowinshield on European station; Olympia may be reserved for Dewey at coronation.

Suspicion exists in Washington that the railroads are planning another lobby-campaign to defeat the Isthmian canal plan.

Horace Rueling, aged 12 years, climbed a telephone pole at Pekin, Ill., to show his companions that he was not afraid, touched a live electric light wire, and fell to the ground dead.

State Department gets additional information showing that Germany is back of the scheme to secure a coaling station in the Caribbean Sea.

Accession of President Roosevelt peoples the White House with children for the first time in many years.

President Roosevelt has decided to recommend remedies for the trust evil in his forthcoming message. He favors publicity.

The most destructive dynamite gun known has undergone successful tests near New York city.

The Industrial commission made public the cost and selling price of iron and steel products.

Admiral Bradford, in his annual report, shows the growth of the American navy.

Edna Passmore, aged 5, kidnaped from a school at Belding, Mich., and carried away by her mother and grandfather.

Schooners Emily Taylor and George Irving wrecked on Lake Michigan and Saginaw Bay, but the crews rescued.

Twenty-four students of St. Stanislaus college, Bay St. Louis, Miss., were expelled for going to a circus.

Patients who died while under charge of Miss Toppan to be exhumed and examined for traces of poison.

Negro at Rosedale, Miss., who was given light sentence for killing son of B. F. Brooks, shot by the latter.

Non-union teamster murdered in the street at San Francisco, a woman being the only witness.

Boy kidnaped by tramps returned to his West Virginia home and accused captors of murders.

Joseph Carter, a farmer living near Enid, Ok. T., killed another man by a fist blow.

Twenty-two cases of smallpox and three deaths reported last week in Boston.

Two children burned to death at Minonk, Ill., in fire caused by gasoline.

Leading Democrats at the national capital state that the Democratic Presidential ticket in 1904 will include Hill or Gorman and possibly both of them.

There is good prospect that the coming session of Congress will amend the Interstate commission act to give the commission power to stop discrimination in rates and to fix rates when too high.

President Roosevelt will make trusts a prominent feature of his message to Congress.

Statement of a German scientist caused investigation to ascertain how many teachers are in Illinois insane asylum. Ten at Elgin.

Organized labor preparing a list of books made by non-union publishing houses, which will be boycotted.

State Department is puzzled to know whether the Monroe doctrine operates to prevent Germany or other foreign powers acquiring coaling stations in South America.

Two attempts made to wreck cars on the Joliet and Chicago electric line by laying ties across the track. No one was injured.

Professor Starr, of Chicago University, adopted by the Onondaga Indians. Made a member of the Turtle clan.

Kansas sheriff and his deputy, pursuing two convicts escaping from the Leavenworth penitentiary, are captured by the fugitives, who dictate to terms and are permitted to continue their flight.

Ministers of Milwaukee, in vigorous sermons, begin crusade against vice.

As a precaution against any more surprises by Filipino insurgents General Smith has ordered all American soldiers on the Islands of Samar and Leyte never to be without arms, even at meal time.

FOREIGN.

France decides to send students to industrial schools in other countries besides the United States, but places American project first.

Premier Salisbury disappoints Britain with a speech at the lard mayor's banquet at the Guildhall dealing in generalities, but silent on his policies.

Diplomatic relations will be resumed between France and Turkey. Result of the adjustment of the difficulty.

A slight improvement is noticed in the conditions of the London Stock Exchange and the Berlin Bourse.

German manufacturers want to curb the power of their American competitors.

Mms. Christiansen ended thirty-day fast in London having lost twenty-six and one-half pounds.

British press considers that France has improved its prestige in Europe by Turkish expedition.

Five kings and one emperor have accepted invitations to attend coronation of King Edward.

Lord Salisbury's failing health was conspicuously noticable at Lord Mayor's banquet.

British war office alarmed at outcry raised over unsanitary condition of detention camps.

Cardinal Svampa considered logical successor to Pope Leo, who is dying.

Halil Rifat, Turkish Grand Vizier, died in Constantinople.

King Edward celebrated his 60th birthday Saturday.

Tariff for revenue continues a live topic in England.

Bulgarian government notified it would be held responsible if Miss Stone is killed by bandits, who are said to be treating her with more cruelty.

French fleet ordered to leave Mitylene and proceed to Island of Syra. Diplomatic relations between France and Turkey restored.

English manufacturers of street railway supplies outbid by Americans on contracts to change motive power of London lines.

Methods of American tobacco trust causing much annoyance among English firms in fight for British trade.

Portugal gunboat seized American schooner at the Azores for violating the laws.

Earthquake wrecked several houses at Erzeroum, Turkey.

Bulgarian government has arrested four brigands suspected of complicity in the abduction of Miss Stone, thereby delaying the negotiations for her surrender and endangering her life.

Dr. Wilhelm Klatte, distinguished German music critic, says that within twenty years Americans will be teaching music to Europe.

Lord Kitchener is said to be planning a levy of loyalists en masse to expel the Boer invaders from Cape Colony.

WATER BAG HOOD FOR HEADACHES AND OTHER ILLS

Did you ever hear of a water bag for the head? asks the New York Herald. Here is one, and the inventor of it is a woman, Stella Rowe, of Cincinnati, O. The bag is shaped like a hood, is tied under the chin of the wearer, and has an opening at the top, into which water, hot or cold, is poured. If you happen to have

a headache, you will want ice water, but something else may be the trouble, and hot water will serve the purpose better. It is an easy way of applying hot or cold compresses to the head, and the bag being divided into compartments, only one or two of them may be filled, if preferred.

Her Greatest Mistake.

The infant of the household was in its cradle. The head of the house was at home, peevish and faultfinding. At length he became unbearable. "You've done nothing but make mistakes tonight," he growled.

"Yes," she answered meekly: "I began by putting the wrong baby to bed."—Detroit News-Tribune

THE ANTI-TRUST Whiskey 4 FULL QUARTS FOR $2.85

Prepaid to your nearest express station.

Money refunded if not satisfactory.

ANTI-TRUST WHISKEY AT HALF THE COST OF TRUST WHISKEY.

Best $5 Trust Goods Sent Out by the Green Mountain Anti-Trust Distillery at $2.85 per Case of Four Full Quarts, Express Prepaid.

One ounce of Green Mountain Whiskey goes farther than two ounces of any other—this is what the U. S. Gauger, who knows what he is talking about, says. It is prescribed by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves, because of its purity and utter absence of all health-destroying substances. It is distilled from choicest small Pennsylvania and Maryland Rye, and the Bourbon is guaranteed Kentucky inspection. Send $2.85 for a trial case of four full quart bottles, and get a beautiful etched whiskey glass and cork-screw free—all charges prepaid to your nearest express station. If not satisfactory your $2.85 will be refunded by first return mail. The Green Mountain Distillery sells only to consumers—direct from distillery to family. Send for special anti-trust cut price list for assorted combination case of best brands. Address

M. C. REEFER, President,
Warehouse 49, Kansas City, Mo.

Publishers' Column

Choice Winter Reading.

This season The Blade has made arrangements to furnish its readers with a very choice selection of the most popular publications of this country at a very low price. You cannot afford to be without plenty of good reading matter this winter when it can be obtained at less than the wholesale rates to news agents.

Send for our list.

THE BLADE.

HIGH GRADE SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE.

New Goods—New Prices.

We offer our readers this season a new and very handsome beaded pattern of silver-plated tableware. Our prices are very low, and there is no reason why every family who takes The Blade should not be well supplied with handsome tableware.

These goods are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, plated with pure silver, and are guaranteed by the manufacturers both in style and plate to be equal to the highest possible standard of excellence. The knives and forks are triple plated with pure silver, on the finest quality of crucible steel. These knives first receive a coating of copper; they are then heavily plated with nickel, and afterward with pure silver. Nickel-plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated much less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way.

These goods are manufactured by the genuine Rogers' Bros., and their stamp is on each article. If you do not find the goods to be exactly as represented return them and we will cheerfully refund your money.

Prices.

½ doz. teaspoons	$1.00
½ doz. tablespoons	2.00
½ doz. dessert spoons	1.75
Butter knife	.50
Sugar shell	.40
Gravy ladle	.85
½ doz. knives and forks, beaded handles	3.90
½ doz. knives and forks, plain handles	3.65

These goods will be sent by open mail or express, charges prepaid by us, at purchaser's risk. If you desire goods sent by registered mail, remit 5 cents additional. Address all orders to The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

THE BEADED PATTERN.

A New and Handsome Design in Nickel Silver Ware.

These goods are equal in style and finish to high grade silver plated ware. They are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, a composition of nickel and silver that looks and wears like silver, does not tarnish, and will wear a lifetime. These goods must be seen to be appreciated.

PRICES:

One-half dozen teaspoons	$0.75
One dozen teaspoons	1.25
One-half dozen dessert spoons	1.00
One dozen dessert spoons	1.75
One-half dozen table spoons	1.30
One dozen table spoons	2.25
Butter Knife	.30
Sugar Shell	.25

Send for a sample. Address
"THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Waltham and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail, on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio. Send for our descriptive circulars.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $12.00, same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

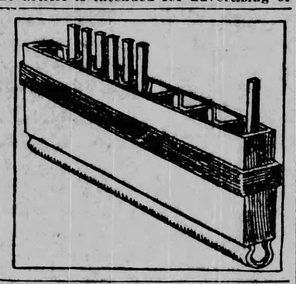
Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 46 inches	2.25

STRIKES THE MATCH AUTOMATICALLY

The illustration shows a handy and safe device for containing matches, intended for pocket use or for suspension on the wall. The ordinary pocket match holder has to be opened, and does not provide a striker for use as the match is being withdrawn, but with this arrangement the matches are always handy to get at and no delay occurs in securing a light. The exterior is formed of metal, leather or pasteboard, according as the article is intended for advertising or



sale purposes, and a rubber band embraces it near the top, as shown. The band serves as a spring to press the sides together, and a further pressure is secured by the metal spring at the back. One interior wall is covered with a strip of sandpaper, and the opposite wall is perforated or corrugated to provide a roughened surface. To insert the matches the band is slipped down near the back of the holder and the sides separated slightly. As the ends of the sticks project a short distance one is readily grasped for withdrawal, the head meanwhile coming in contact with the rough surfaces and causing ignition. As the strikers are located near the outer edges, with separating partitions to the top, there is no danger of firing the remaining matches when one is ignited. Cheever L. Webster, of Irvington, Ind., is the inventor.

DIAMETER OF THE PLANET MERCURY

The planet Mercury has been measured with the large telescope of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington by Dr. See, and its diameter determined as 5.90.11, corresponding to 4,278 kilometres (2,658 miles). Dr. See calls attention to the fact that he has never seen any marked spots in the planet's disc, not even when the sky was absolutely pure and the image of the planet perfectly defined, nor has he seen any diminution of brightness at the edges of the disc such as would be produced by an absorbing atmosphere. These results agree, in general, with those obtained at the Lick Observatory and disagree, in respect of the markings, at least, with those of Schiaparelli and Mr. Percival Lowell.

Cut Paper Patterns. READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2139—Nethersole Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. The Netersole waist has a bolero front in addition to the regular fronts, and has also a postillion back. It is trimmed with white cloth facings, and has a finish of black braiding. This pat-

tern would prove as pretty if made of tan and white, or in two shades of brown. The Nethersole jacket is lined with white satin and the latter is stitched about the edge, as indicated in the illustration.

2155—Margaret Coat.

Sizes for 6, 8 and 10 years. The Margaret coat is one of the most attractive offered among the fall fashions for children, and is in sizes to fit little girls of six, eight and ten years. It is suitable for ladies' cloth in any desired shade and the plait clusters extend from the shoulders to the skirt hem, the belt forming the dividing line, and the tucks released at the knee or above it to thus form the

fullness in the skirt. The sleeve is gathered into a cuff of the goods, which is trimmed with a cuff of the lace. The illustration is made of navy coat in the illustration, and the collar, which is of blue cloth, and the cuffs, are of effective Renaissance lace, forms an effective trimming. The mother who embroiders can embroider the collar of the goods with colored silks. There is a shield piece which may be utilized in cold weather.

2157—Anita Frock.

Sizes for 8, 10 and 12 years. Anita costume is exceedingly pretty and is good enough in style to be appropriate for any occasion. The skirt flares in a fascinating fan at either side and in a single plait at the back. The waist breaks out in plait clusters at the front and each side of the front, so that it assumes the requisite bloused appearance. These plait clus-

ters start at the yoke, which is made of lace, and in it are woven tiny straps like hyphen-marks of velvet ribbon. The pattern is very graceful and is the simplest imaginable to construct. Foulard, challe, cashmere or almost any goods will lend itself to this pattern, but the goods should be soft, or the fan-plait clusters will not be successful.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

2148—Rushton House Sacque.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. The Rushton sacque is a neat little house garment that will recommend itself on account of its utility and graceful appearance. It has two clusters of tucks on each side of the front, and they are embroidered with a herringbone stitch in silk. The garment is made of figured French flannel, and trimmed

in three rows of black velvet ribbon, or ribbon of some harmonizing shade. The collar turns over high and soft in the neck, and the points of the garment fasten with frogs made of velvet ribbon with loops at each end. The sleeve is loose and daintily trimmed.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

GEN. CORBIN

Wedded to Miss Edith Patten at Washington.

Washington, Nov. 6.—The marriage certificate which to-day made Miss Edythe Patten the bride of Maj. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, adjutant general of the United States army, bore the names as witnesses of the highest officers of the army and navy of the United States, of several members of the cabinet, prominent senators and members of the diplomatic corps. Because of the recent death of President McKinley, the wedding was not so elaborate as had been planned originally. Nevertheless, it was by far the most brilliant event of the social season in the national capital.

The ceremony was performed at high noon in the parlors of the handsome Patten mansion, in Massachusetts avenue. Cardinal Gibbons officiated, assisted by the Rev. Thomas S. Leo, of St. Matthew's Roman Catholic church, of this city. The uniforms of the officers and

diplomats, the handsome gowns of the women and the rare floral decorations combined to make the scene one of exquisite beauty and brilliancy. A temporary altar had been erected at one end of the large parlors. The walls and ceiling were almost hidden by great strings of blooms and greens. The altar was white and green with laurel, clematis and roses, and at its foot lay a great white pillow of satin for the bridal pair to kneel on. The windows were banked with ferns, and in one corner a great bank of palms hid the string orchestra.

The bride was unattended. She entered the room on the arm of Senator Jones, of Nevada, a lifelong friend of the family. Brig. Gen. S. M. B. Young acted as best man. The ushers, all in full military uniform, were Lieut. Cols. William H. Carter, Thomas H. Barry, George Andrews, William H. Simpson, John A. Johnson and Harry McCann and Majors Henry Green and James Parker.

The ceremony was followed by an elaborate wedding breakfast and reception, attended by more than 700 guests. After a wedding tour, the couple will reside at Gen. Corbin's magnificent new home at Twentieth and R streets.

SCHLEY CASE OVER.

Court Will Take Several Weeks to Examine Testimony.

Washington, Nov. 6.—The entire time of the Schley court of inquiry to-day was devoted to argument in Admiral Schley's behalf. Immediately after the court convened at 11 o'clock this morning, Capt. Parker proceeded with his address and he was followed without loss of time by Hon. Isidore Rayner. Admiral Schley's chief counsel, Capt. Parker, took up the discussion of the subject where he had left off yesterday, considering in turn the reconnoissance of May 31, the coaling question, and the battle of July 3, including the loop of the Brooklyn. His address of this morning was comparatively brief.

Mr. Rayner began his speech with a discussion of the second specification of the precept relating to the circumstances attending the movements of the flying squadron off Cienfuegos, and then proceeded to consider very briefly the cruise from Cienfuegos to Santiago which is covered by the third specification. He passed from these specifications to the sixth, and went from that to the end of the list, before he returned to specification one, reserving that and the fourth and fifth specifications for the close of his argument. These latter specifications related to the Santiago campaign, and to the charge of disobedience of orders, and were reserved for the latter part of the speech, because of their importance. The audience to-day was larger than on yesterday. There were 1,500 applications for reserved seats today.

Admiral Dewey announced privately before the opening of the court to-day, that there would be no morning session of the court to-morrow. Mrs. Dewey has been indisposed recently, and the admiral will devote the forenoon to-morrow to removing her from their home in the suburbs to their city residence.

Captain Parker talked for 25 minutes and was followed by Mr. Rayner. He maintained that the blockade off Santiago was effective. He defended Commodore Schley's reconnaissance of May 31, saying he had acted wisely in determining the actual conditions. In this line of policy he said that Commodore Schley's conduct was paralleled by that of Admiral Dewey in Asiatic waters, for which the latter remained for several days in Mirs Bay. Regarding the loop made by the Brooklyn, Captain Parker declared it was the wisest movement that could have been made. All talk about the Brooklyn going to the southward he characterized as "moonshine." "If the Spanish gunners could have shot as the Americans did," declared Captain Parker, "Admiral Schley, instead of being on trial, as he is to-day, would be in a sailor's grave."

Washington, Nov. 7.—Judge Advocate Samuel C. Lemly to-day made the concluding argument in the Schley court of inquiry. There was no forenoon session of the court, and the judge advocate did not have an opportunity to begin his address until 2 o'clock. He read from manuscript, but spoke in clear and distinct tones. The first half of the address was devoted to consideration of points made by Mr. Rayner and Captain Parker in Admiral Schley's behalf, and the latter half was a general review from the government point of view of the evidence.

Referring to the testimony of Admiral Schley and Captain Chadwick concerning the former's conversation with Admiral Sampson at Key West Captain Lemly said:

"I ask the court to apply to the applicant as a witness the well known rule, referred to with so much fervor by senior counsel, that where two witnesses testify with regard to the same matter, and one of them remembers and the other merely does not remember the circumstances of the matter or let us say the conversation, the evidence of him who remembers must be accepted. If this be done, then there is little left of the evidence given before this court by the applicant, particularly upon his cross-examination."

Capt. Lemly closed his speech and the entire argument of the case with the following words: "From my knowledge of the man, having served under his command on two cruises, I have never believed, nor do I claim from the evidence, that personal misconduct—or, to call a spade a spade, cowardice—was exhibited by Commodore Schley in any part of his career as commander-in-chief of the flying squadron. But I submit with regret that in the passage from Key West to Cienfuegos, while at the latter port, en route to the southward of Santiago without settled destination, in the retrograde movement, in the return to the vicinity of Santiago, and in the affair of May 31st, the commodore exhibited unsteadiness in purpose and in push and failure to obey orders. The characterization of this conduct is, however, for the court. I trust that I may be pardoned if I remind you gentlemen that the first importance of the matters before you is not as they relate to any individual, but as they concern the naval service. It is for you to lay down a standard of conduct, to be followed in future similar cases, a standard such as that set by our great naval commanders, like John Paul Jones, Decatur, Perry, Farragut, the Porters and others. A sense of propriety forbids my mentioning the living."

Washington, Nov. 7.—The climax of the Schley court of inquiry came yesterday afternoon when Mr. Rayner, chief counsel for Admiral Schley, concluded a brilliant argument of over three hours with a peroration so eloquent and impassioned that all within the sound of his voice were profoundly touched.

This remarkable trial, he said, sought to condemn the man who had brought to a successful termination as great a naval triumph as was ever won. In vivid colors he painted the picture of the Brooklyn with Commodore Schley on the bridge fighting the entire Spanish fleet until the Oregon appeared out of the smoke. The thunders of the Brooklyn, music for the ears of his countrymen, he said, aroused Admiral Schley's envious foes. He pictured the victorious sailor, suffering as few have suffered for three long years, while the fires of persecution leaped around him, and now awaiting the hour of his vindication by the verdict of the court.

"And when it comes," he concluded, "he can, from the high and exalted position that he occupies, look down upon his traducers and maligners and with excellent pride exclaim: 'I care not for the venomous gossip of clubs, drawing rooms and cliques and the poisoned shafts of envy and of malice. I await under the guidance of Divine Providence the verdict of posterity.'"

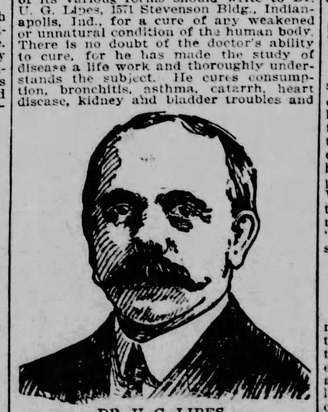
CURES THE SICK

New Treatment for Restoring the Afflicted to Health Discovered by Dr. U. G. Lipes.

Every Man or Woman Who Is in Need of Treatment Is Invited to Write.

THE REMEDY IS FREE TO ALL.

Persons suffering from disease in any of its various forms should write to Dr. U. G. Lipes, 1571 Stevenson Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind., for a cure of any weakened or unnatural condition of the human body. There is no doubt of the doctor's ability to cure, for he has made the study of disease a life work and thoroughly understands the subject. He cures consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, heart disease, kidney and bladder troubles and



DR. U. G. LIPES.

rheumatism in so short a time that people wonder why they suffered as long as they did.

His treatment for liver complaint, neuralgia, nervousness, bad blood, pimples, scrofula, etc., is truly wonderful in its effect, and its marvelous power is felt from the first day's use.

Gout, dropsy, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, dyspepsia, debility or weakness in any form quickly yields to the influence of Dr. Lipes' new treatment.

The doctor wants every reader of this paper who suffers from disease of any kind to write to him for a free sample of his marvelous remedy. His treatment relieves pain, restores wasted tissues, cleanses the blood, and removes every obstacle to perfect health. Any disordered condition of the nervous system completely removed by his new method. Those persons being afflicted with any disease, and what the cause, are invited to correspond with the doctor, get the free treatment, and start at once on the road to recovery. Diseases of the lungs, kidneys, liver, stomach, heart, or any vital organs easily and quickly eliminated from the system.

Dr. Lipes is a physician of recognized ability and experience, and will furnish plenty of evidence from those who have tried his new method as to its wonderful value in the cure of disease. The doctor is led to make this generous offer because he has great confidence in his own ability and the power of his treatment to cure any affliction human flesh is heir to.

He feels perfectly safe in sending out free trial treatments because he is satisfied he can do every afflicted person a great deal of good. Any one who wishes to become free from any disease or affliction in any form should not hesitate, but write at once for trial treatment, since it is free of charge. The doctor wants each person to state what he wants to be cured of when writing. This is the greatest opportunity of your life, and you should not let it go by.

Doctors

Consult your doctor. If he says, "Take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for your cough," then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing. Physicians have been our friends for 60 years.

"For five years I suffered with bronchitis. A few weeks ago I began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and only two bottles entirely cured me."
Daniel B. Lipps, Alta, W. Va.

25c., 50c., $1.00. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

THE NOVEMBER HEAVENS.

On November 10, the conjunctions between the moon and the planets began, when Mercury and Luna were at their closest. On the 13th Uranus and Mars are in conjunction with the moon, being followed the succeeding day by Mars. Venus has a distant meeting of the same kind on the 15th, Jupiter following some five hours later, and Saturn three hours after that.

This shows that these beautiful celestial twinklers are in fairly close proximity. Then the 27th, Neptune ends this pleasing by being closer to the moon than the average for the month, while hardly sufficiently close to form an attractive picture.

The great event for the month that promises more than a usual interest is the drawing together and the separating of Venus and Jupiter on the 18th. While the meeting is not as close as the one above mentioned, the size and brilliancy of these two beautiful heavenly bodies render their movements well worth watching, as they gradually approach, and then as slowly separate.

November has a feature that no other month can claim. During the month the earth plunges through the November meteor zone, whose perihelion rests upon the portion of the earth's orbit that it travels about the middle of the month. This zone is an immense ellipse containing an innumerable number of meteors clustering around or following in the track of the comet of 1866, now undergoing a process of disintegration, of which the meteors are the result, so the scientists tell us. The meteors make a revolution in about 33 years. The earth on ordinary years does not encounter the great shoal or swarm, but every 33 years she passes through the midst of it, and there is a superb display of celestial fireworks. The meteors are spreading far and wide through the zone or ring, and in the distant future will probably fill every portion of it, when there will be larger showers every year.

The November meteors have a history that might quite aptly be called the "Romance of a Comet." In the year 126 of the Christian era a stray comet made a visit to the sun's domain, coming from the infinite depths of space, and intending to return to them, as is the general habit of these erratic wanderers. It chanced to come too near to Uranus, when the giant planet made it a prisoner by force of attraction, changed its orbit into an ellipse, and it has ever since continued to wander within the limits of the solar system, and give a grand exhibition to terrestrial observers about three times in a century. When the long looked for shower appears the heavens seem to be on fire with the brilliant shooting stars that fall to the earth in countless millions. These tiny meteors are called Leonids because their radiant point is in the constellation Leo. It is well to look for them about the 15th, for the earth captures every years a few stragglers along the path. They are easily known, for they move swiftly, have a greenish or bluish tint, with vivid persistent trains.

DEWEY KNOWS NOT OF TIME

Washington, Nov. 11.—Admiral Dewey said after to-day's session that as yet he could not foretell how long it would be before the court would be ready with its finding. He pointed out that it had taken nearly eight weeks of searching examination to produce the material in hand, and that the court could not be expected to draw its conclusions in a hurry. When asked if the work was divided, in the interests of expediency, among the members of the court, the admiral said: "No, we are working together as a court should."

DECREASE OF CATTLE.

Chicago, Nov. 8.—According to information received at the headquarters of the National Live Stock association in this city Congress will have the Western public land situation brought to its attention this winter in a new and startling manner. A number of prominent cattlemen of the West, who have been quietly investigating, are prepared to show that during the past five years there has been an enormous decrease in the number of cattle in this country, which seriously threatens the beef food supply. The cause of this rapid decline in the number of beef cattle is said to be due solely to the coitraction of the Western public grazing lands and the increase in the consumptive demand. The rapid settlement of the West has caused the ranges left to become crowded, this crowded condition had prevented the seeding of grasses and consequently millions of acres of once good pasture have been turned into absolute deserts. The stockmen claim that the unfavorable methods of administering the public lands of the West are back of the threatened shortage. It is now proposed to have Congress take charge of the whole matter through a commission and, after investigation, take such action as will tend to stop the waste and destruction now going on and encourage the establishment of small stock farms. The plan will also recommend government aid in building storage reservoirs on the ranges near head waters of streams.

The Cherokees.

Talequah, I. T., Nov. 7.—T. M. Buffington, principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, delivering his annual address to the council of the tribe, recommended per capita payment to the people on account of the failure of crops this year, and that a commission to negotiate a treaty be appointed. Two thousand people were present, incuding the Dawes commission.

LODGE FOR RECIPROCITY.

Boston, Nov. 11.—An exceptionally large number of the Middlesex club attended the dinner of the club at Young's hotel. Special interest attaches to Senator Lodge's utterances, because it is known that he stands very close to President Roosevelt.

Senator Lodge made a lengthy argument for general reciprocity in our commercial relations.

"To this subject," he said, "it is certain that most anxious consideration will be given by President Roosevelt and by congress at the ensuing session. Whether it will be deemed best to put this policy into execution by means of some general legislation, equivalent to a reciprocal arrangement with all the nations of the earth, or by a series of separate treaties, it is as yet too early to say."

He said that he considered reciprocity with Cuba as first and most important

for political as well as economical reasons. He then briefly discussed the reciprocity treaties now pending in the senate.

"Firmly but quietly the Monroe doctrine must be rigidly upheld. The entrance of any great European power into the American hemisphere, either by the acquisition of territory or the establishment of forts and naval stations, would be the instant menace of the peace we are so anxious to maintain.

"The best insurance and the best guarantee of peace are in the possession of a navy so strong that no nation of the world would be tempted to attack us. Complete preparation is the surest protection against war, and war is what we wish to avoid, not only morally, but economically, in every honorable way."

New York, Nov. 8.—Members of the Board of Trade and Transportation discussed commercial reciprocity yesterday and declared as the sense of the meeting this plank in the Republican platform of 1900:

"We favor the associated policy of reciprocity so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not produce in return for free foreign markets."

Ten delegates and ten alternates were selected to attend the Washington reciprocity convention.

TO CIVILIZE INDIANS.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Governor Murphy, of Arizona, in his annual report, advocates the sale and settlement of large Indian reservations within the territory, with the possible exception of the Navajo reservation in Northwestern Arizona, and the government construction of reservoirs for water storage for irrigation in suitable localities with canals leading to lands allotted the Indians. The governor says the latter action, in which Indian labor could be largely utilized, would help to make farmers of the Indians, while the further maintenance of the tribal relations as now conducted and the retention of reservation agencies around which the Indians cluster and live in idleness on government rations most seriously retard the civilization of the Indians.

KEEN COLLEGE MEN.

The Food of Harvard Brain-Workers and Athletes.

Memorial Hall in Harvard, where some twelve hundred of the men eat, is particularly interesting. The dining-room is an enormous gothic hall finished in old English oak with wide, stained glass windows on the sides. The walls are hung with portraits of illustrious graduates and benefactors of past generations.

The students have good food to eat and plenty of it. The hall is run on a co-operative plan so that it costs something less than four dollars a week for board. To this place three times a day come men, whose lives for the time being are given to serious intellectual work, and to accomplish this, they are keen enough to realise that proper food is absolutely necessary.

One is particularly struck by the yellow packages of Grape-Nuts standing on nearly every table, which the men purchase at grocery stores and bring in for their personal use. They quickly find out by practical demonstration that brain work exhausts the phosphates, and that nature demands that this loss be made up, and made up from food.

Grape-Nuts is ready to be used without cooking, it is a scientific food which nourishes and builds up the brain, and is particularly suited to the needs of students.

The Varsity athletes also eat it to keep their digestive organs in perfect working order so that they can staud the great strain of both body and head-work when important contests shall come.

K&K SINFUL HABITS IN YOUTH K&K

MAKE NERVOUS, WEAK, DISEASED MEN.

THE RESULT of ignorance and folly in youth, overexertion of mind and body Indulged by lust and expenaure are constantly wrecking the lives and future happiness of thousands of promising young men. Some fade and wither at an early age, at the blossom of manhood, while others are forced to drag out a weary, fruitless and melancholy existence. Others reach maturity, but find no solace or comfort there. The victimes are found in all stations of life—the farm, the office, the workshop, the pulpit, the trades and the professions. Nervous Debility and Seminal Weakness are guaranteed cured by our New Method Treatment or No Pay. You run no risk. 25 years in Detroit. Bank security.

CURED WHEN ALL ELSE FAILED. No cases sent without written consent.

"I am 33 years of age and married. When young I led a gay life. Early indiscretions and later excesses made trouble for me. I became weak and nervous. My kidneys became affected and I feared Bright's Disease. Married Life was unsatisfactory and my home unhappy. I tried everything—all failed till I took treatment from Drs. Kennedy & Kergan. Their New Method built me up mentally, physically and sexually. I feel and act like a man in every respect. They treated me six years ago. They are honest, skilful and responsible financially, so why patronize Quacks and Fakirs when you can be cured by reliable doctors."—W. A. Belton.

CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY. Consultation Free—Books Free—Question Blank Free for Home Treatment.

Drs. Kennedy & Kergan, 148 Shelby Street, Detroit, Mich.

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THE BLADE'S NEW OFFER

New Combination in Dinner Sets.

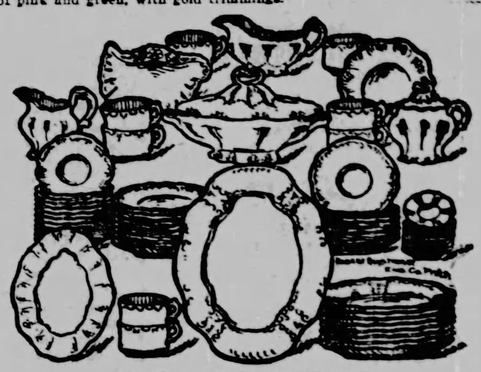
American Semi-Porcelain Ware—Handsome, Durable, Latest Designs in Shapes—Plain White and Decorated.

Every dish useful and practical. Combinations that meet the needs of every housekeeper—every family, small, medium or large, and at wholesale prices.

We offer both plain white and decorated.

Plain white china is very handsome, suitable for any table, any occasion.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have beautiful designs of vines and blossoms, in delicate shades of pink and green, with gold trimmings.



OUR 62-PIECE DINNER SET:

DESCRIPTION.

No. 1—62-piece Dinner Set—6 dinner plates, 6 pie plates, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 butter chips, 6 fruits, 1 covered vegetable (2 pieces), 1 gravy boat, 1 meat platter, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream jug.

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White $3.25
Decorated 4.00

No. 2—62-piece Dinner Set—6 dinner plates, 12 fruits, 8 pie plates, 8 butter chips, 8 cups, 8 saucers, 1 covered dish (2 pieces), 1 meat platter, 1 sauce boat, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 cream, 1 butter plate, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces).

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White $3.50
Decorated 4.00

No. 3—100-piece Dinner Set—12 6-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 4½-inch fruits, 12 7½-inch individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 covered butter (3 pieces), 1 8-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 2 covered dishes (4 pieces), 1 7-inch baker, 1 sauce boat, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream, 1 bowl.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year:
Plain White $5.50
Decorated 7.50

No. 4—English 112 piece dinner set—12 7-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 5-inch plates, 12 7-inch soup plates, 12 fruits, 12 individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 10-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 1 8-inch baker, 1 sugar, 1 butter dish, 1 pickle, 1 sauce boat, 1 slop bowl, 2 covered dishes, 1 cream.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year, $8.25.

Notice this set is imported English stone china. The decorations are under the glazing, and the goods are fully guaranteed not to craze or crackle. This set is made in three styles of decorations, viz: Peacock blue, sage green and claret brown. Be careful to state which color is desired.

This set cannot be purchased for less than $12. Our price only $8.25.

How to Get a Blade Dinner Set Free:

To those desiring to devote a few hours' work getting subscribers for the Weekly Blade, we make the following very liberal offer:

For a club of 10 yearly subscriptions at 50c each, we will give the sender of the club the No. 1 plain white dinner set absolutely free:

For a club of 13, No. 1 Decorated.
For a club of 13, No. 2 Plain White.
For a club of 15, No. 2 Decorated.
For a club of 22, No. 3 Plain White.
For a club of 27, No. 3 Decorated.
For a club of 35, No. 4 English.

A few hours' work among your friends will soon enable you to get one of these fine Dinner Sets free.

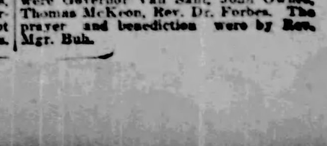
General Directions and Information.

Order by number, and specify white or decorated, as the case may be. The goods are carefully packed in a strong barrel, and shipped directly from the importer to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight unless otherwise instructed. The receiver pays transportation. From 25 cents to $1, according to distance, will cover freight east of the Missouri river, while it may cost somewhere near $2 to pay freight to points beyond the Rockies. We do not advise shipping by express. Always remit by postoffice money order. If you must send currency, have your letter registered. Address

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

FOR RECIPROCITY.

Preparing for National Convention on the 19th.



TWO RINGS FREE

Send name and address, no money, and we will mail you 24 Rings of Comfort Gold Tablets. Wear them a month; if not satisfied after 10 days use, send us $1.00 and we will mail you Ring of Purity. If you are not satisfied after month's use, send Rings back and we will refund your money. We take all the risk.

COMFORT MEDICINE CO., Providence, R. I.

New York, Nov. 7.—Prominent manufacturing firms of this city, engaged in various lines, who have issued a call for a special meeting to consider the subject of commercial reciprocity, will prepare for the national reciprocity convention, which opens in Washington on the 19th of this month.

The New York members of the committee of arrangements for the national convention are Gen. Avery D. Andrews, of the Barber Asphalt Paving company; Charles A. Schieren, of Charles A. Schieren & Co.; W. L. Sanders, of the Ingersoll-Sergeant Drill company, and Foster Milliken, of Milliken Bros. Interest increases among manufacturers as the time approaches for the convention. Delegates will be present representing manufacturing interests of commercial organizations in all sections of the country, and it is thought that the action taken at the convention, showing, as it will, the sentiment of manufacturers generally throughout the United States, will prove a very important factor in the controversy over reciprocity treaties. The national convention will be composed exclusively of manufacturers properly accredited as delegates by trade and commercial organizations, and its deliberations will be confined to commercial reciprocity in its bearing upon the industries of this country and its influence upon our export trade. Those who desire to attend this convention and participate in its discussions are asked to seek appointment as delegates from organizations with which they are allied.

The sole purpose of this convention is to discuss the expediency and practicability of the broader application as a means of expanding foreign markets for American products without sacrificing the interests of any of our industries. The object of the convention is to ascertain accurately the views of representative manufacturers on this subject, and to manufacturers on this subject, and to formulate, if possible, some practical suggestion for such legislation as may be necessary to establish more intimate commercial relations between the United States and other nations.

Organizations with a membership of 100 or less will be entitled to appoint five delegates and five alternates, and for each additional 100 members up to 500 one additional delegate and one additional alternate may be appointed. Organizations having more than 500 members may appoint ten delegates and ten alternates. Credentials will not be transferable. If alternates are desired, they should have credentials direct from the appointing organization. Only those actively engaged as principals or executive officers in manufacturing firms or corporations are eligible as delegates. Agents, attorneys or those engaged in purely mercantile or professional pursuits will not be recognized as delegates or alternates.

Old Whisky 5 gallons $1.00. Particulars free. JOHN WATTS, Bruns., Miss.

HANDSOME AMERICAN LADY indorses dentific trick wants good, honest husband. Address Erie, 128 Washington St., Chicago.

Wanted AGENTS in every county to sell "Family Physician." Sells at sight. Exclusive territory. Send stamp. Royal Co., Dr. Mfg. Co., 64 Lord St., Indianapolis, Ind.

WE pay $25 a week and expenses to advertise and introduce Poultry Compound. Position permanent. Send stamp. Royal Co., Dr. Mfg. Co., 64 Lord St., Indianapolis, Ind.

PARALYSIS LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA & Nervous Prostration Cured Dr. CHASE, 926 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CANCER Absorbine Jr. kills cancer. Logical treatment. Thousands of cures. Write for booklet. Absorbine Jr. will do all we claim. Trial bottle, $1.00. W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 310 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

FREE TO ALL RUPTURED. We will send to one in each county our new invented, self-supported Truss, free of any charge, and cure your rupture in three months. Don't wear a truss, pads, bands or harness. Our method cures in one week. Perfect fit guaranteed. Send for free book. Piso Truss Co., 59 Lee Bldg., Chicago.

LET US START YOU $900 to $40 Weekly and Expenses MEN AND WOMEN AT HOME or TRAVELING. Our agents and salesmen made over $900,000.00 last year supplying the enormous demand for our famous Electric Chemical Soaps and specialty goods. Wonderful seller. No capital or skill required. Entire outfit free. Permanent. Pleasant. Write for Proposition. Premium No. FREE.

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The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

HOW EASY IT IS.

How easy it is to spoil a day!
The thoughtless words of a cherished friend,
The selfish work of a child at play,
The strength of a will that will not bend,
The slight of a comrade, the scorn of a foe,
The smile that is full of bitter things—
They all can tarnish its golden glow,
And take the grace from its ally wings.

How easy it is to spoil a day
By the force of a thought we did not check!
Little by little we mould the clay,
And little flaws may the vessel wreck.
The careless waste of a white-winged hour,
That held the blessings we long had sought,
The sudden loss of wealth and power—
And lo! the day is with ill inwrought.

How easy it is to spoil a life!—
And many are spoiled ere well begun—
In home light darkened by sin and strife,
Or downward course of a cherished one,
By toil that robs the form of its grace,
And undermines till health gives way;
By the peevish temper, the frowning face,
The hopes that go and the cares that stay.

A day is too long to be spent in vain,
Some good should comes as the hours go by;
Some tangled maze may be made more plain,
Some lowered glance may be raised on high.
And life is too short to spoil like this;
If only a prelude, it may be sweet;
Let us bind together its thread of bliss,
And nourish the flowers around our feet.
—Watchman.

Self-Poise a Potent Factor in All Success.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

"Sweet are the uses of adversity."

This is a most familiar saying, and it embodies a real truth, though we are never ready to prove it in our own lives. To shrink from pain and sorrow and disappointment is perfectly natural. To turn any or all of them into factors for spiritual growth is certainly possible, though the possibility too often is unrecognized, and the opportunity neglected. Self poise, that mental condition which holds one strong and steady under trials and perplexities, which will not be unbalanced by either adversity or prosperity, is one of the most desirable of acquisitions for every human being, and yet most of us allow ourselves to be swept away upon some wave of feeling or passion, and undo in five minutes, perhaps, what we have gained in this direction through long struggle. By a single letting down of the bars, the farmer has seen a whole beautiful field of ripening grain destroyed in an hour. The effect upon the character of a person of once yielding up the will to uncontrolled grief or passion may be equally disastrous.

The uses of adversity are sweet if they are made so, bringing finally into the life absolute peace and content. The only danger lies in our inability or unwillingness to bear pain. We are far more ready to meet the dangers of prosperity, which are even more real because unsuspected, and quite as likely to make spiritual attainment impossible. We all remember how it was said that it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven. The time, if it ever was, when this was believed and acted upon is not the present, for it is this mad race for material things which is corrupting the nation.

It is a curious study—that of seeing how people bear themselves under suddenly changed conditions—from grinding poverty or limited circumstances to the possession of wealth. Few, indeed, are they who can hold themselves to the even tenor of their way, untouched by the fire of temptation to which they are inevitably exposed. They are almost sure to fail, if in no other way, in realizing the responsibility which is thus placed upon them and which cannot, by any possibility, be shifted to others. In the majority of cases, too, the whole manner of living is changed, bringing tests and trials that in the distance seem easy to cope with, but close at hand making demands upon a strength of character that is often wanting.

In the newspapers recently was told the story of a man who, for many years, has been the janitor of a police station in Chicago. Upon a small salary, he was trying to feed, clothe, and educate, seven growing children, and with him, as with many others, the problem of "making both ends meet" was often a serious one. Not long ago an act of Congress brought an entire change in his circumstances. It was in this way: To the city of Washington was annexed Georgetown, Va., and certain land, that long ago was given by some ancestral member of this man's family for cemetery and market purposes on condition that when it ceased to be thus employed, it should revert to the heirs, was vacated. It thus came to him, and from having nothing save what came from his own labor, he was possessed of somewhere near two hundred thousand dollars. The problem of ways and means was solved for him permanently.

What makes the case especially interesting in this connection is the reported fact of the equipoise of spirit which both himself and his wife are maintaining. Perplexing as is the question of how to wisely invest so large a sum, in the words of Unity where the story is told, "they seem to be equal to the task."

The just released janitor talks in this wise:

"It is all a mistake about my moving on to the boulevard. I am going to build a comfortable home for my wife and children right here on Emerald avenue. This street was good enough for me when I was poor and it is good enough for me now. When I get that money I am going to give a blow-out to my old neighbors and associates, not a noisy bout, for I ain't a drinking man, but just a happy time. When I get 'em all round me I'll tell 'em that if they ever need a dollar I will be their friend."

And the wife seems to look at things in the same common sense way.

"The one great, grand thing we are goin' to do with this money," she declares, "is to give our children an education that'll make 'em as good as the best in the land, an' better. They are goin' to have a schoolin'," and she looked down affectionately at the youngest, six weeks old, in her lap, "that'll be better for 'em than a wagon load of automobiles an' elude top hats."

Seemingly there is nothing to fear for these two people so suddenly made rich, but it is time which will bring the greater test. The children that under the stress of plain living and enforced industry, might have grown into sturdy, self-respecting men and women, may prove unable to bear prosperity.

However willing we may be to receive all of the goods which "the gods may provide for us," it is true, as said before, that few take into account what these longed-for possessions involve, what duties are entailed, what added strength may be needed to hold the feet steadily in the path leading to growth in rectitude and spiritual uplifting and illumination. And this brings me back to the gist of my whole thought—the need, nay, the absolute necessity of acquiring self-poise, that supreme control of the impulses and passions incident to human life, which will enable both adversity and prosperity to be met with a spirit equally willing to find the inner meaning of either the one or the other, and to learn its lesson. The man or woman who fails to hold the leash of his own nature in hand, must fail in wielding any strong influence over others.

This self-poise, this calmness of spirit, that the winds and waves of circumstance cannot ruffle, is one of the most powerful factors in winning success in life, whether the plane of effort be material or spiritual.

THE COZY CORNER

An Old Friend Heard From.

"Lily" is aroused at last and, as usual, speaks directly to the point with no "circomlution" whatever:

Dear Friends:—I have just read "Another Katherine's" letter and hasten to extend my hand and heart in sympathy to Katherine K." Last Tuesday I had my ironing to do and a waist to make for myself, but the day was too beautiful to be spent indoors, so the work was laid aside and with a dear woman friend, I went for a walk, and a talk, over the hills in the glorious sunshine God had given us to enjoy.

I am glad I did so, and shall not suffer for the unmade garment, and shall be able to work the harder when the gray days come, for having the memory of the hours I spent in the sunshine.

My beds often lie open "airing" until late in the day if I have something of more importance to attend to; I do not neglect my family, though white bread never makes its appearance on my table, and pies and cakes are mostly noticeable by their absence. We always have whole wheat bread and plenty of fruit and vegetables—all of which are wholesome and do not require much time in their preparation.

I find plenty of opportunities to study the Sunday school lessons and to teach a class in the Sunday school; I also have a "home department" class to attend to. I never miss the Wednesday evening prayer meeting nor the teachers' meeting that follows it. I confess that I do not always wash my supper dishes before I go, but put them in a pan and pour cold water over them, cover them with a towel and in the morning, while my breakfast is cooking I wash them.

Not having strength to do everything, I choose what are of the most importance and let the rest go undone.

Let us hear from others on this subject.

Combining Pleasure With Duty.

Another "Katherine," this time "Katherine H.," from Michigan, offers a solution of the problem of choosing between work and pleasure:

I have read and enjoyed the letters from both "Katherines" and think I can appreciate the feelings of each. Many of us do our own housework—I do, and have the care of two babies, and several hours' of teaching each week, in addition, but in spite of this I find that if my work is systematically planned and simply, though well done, I can have a share of the pleasures provided by Nature, and find time to prepare some of the "pickles and preserves" also.

To me, the beautiful, perfect days would be very dull and tiresome if spent in simply resting and breathing the pure air, and if some of the early morning hours are spent in preparation for the "gray days," I should better enjoy the strolls with the children later.

There is nothing in light housework, done in well ventilated rooms, that tends to ill-health; on the contrary such exercise develops strength and muscles that would be obtained at a great expense in a gymnasium,, or in constant out-of-door exercise.

Let us strive for the happy medium that will equalize our work and pleasure and give us the benefit of the peace and inspiration of communion with Nature and not cause us to neglect our home duties to our families.

A Man in a Quandary.

Mr. Editor:—I am a subscriber to your paper and would like to have from you an answer to this question: Suppose I have kept company with a young lady for two years, except on two occasions when my attentions ceased for a time. My mother is a widow and is bitterly opposed to the union, even threatening to disinherit me should I marry this girl. What can I do in the case, providing the lady refuses to quit? There has never been any promise of marriage. Would it be honorable for me to quit and give my attentions to any other, or in case I should do so could the first girl sue me for damages?

A—— J——.

In order that the situation may be fully understood, this letter is given verbatim. "Supposing" all of the conditions to be as described, it seems to an impartial observer that after reading this statement of facts, the lady in question will be only too glad to "quit" a man who does not know his own mind any better than does this correspondent. He seems to have no choice between the lady number one, his mother, or "another." his affectionate heart beating equally for all, and his only desire seemingly to be to keep his precious self out of danger.

After having for two years monopolized her society and given her, and all of her friends, reason to think he had serious intentions, he now, for fear of his mother's anger and of his chance of being "disinherited," says "there has been no promise of marriage" and is ready to give her up, or, as he expresses it—to "quit," provided he does not thereby invite a suit for damages.

It may be a damage to a young woman to be so treated, but it would be infinitely more of one, to marry such an uncertain man. As to his question if it would be "honorable" for him to "quit" and marry another girl, it is difficult to prescribe a code of honor for any one—each must decide that for himself.

The young lady who is the bone of contention between him and his mother, has reason to be very grateful that she has learned the depth of his affection before it was too late for her to "quit," and should take the initiative and send this fearful young man to his mother's house where he can keep a close watch upon his inheritance.

"A Reader of the Blade.

If you wish, as you say, to escort a young woman to a place of amusement, ask her for the pleasure of her company for that occasion. You can write her a note if your courage fails you when you try to speak, and she will doubtless reply favorably. Take courage! It isn't such a dreadful ordeal as you may think, and after one or two experiences you won't be at all anxious.

In the event of a refusal what shall you do? Ask some other girl.

Entertainments for Pleasure and Profit.

A "Yesterday and To-day" Reception

For this most delightful entertainment, two rooms will be needed, though four will be better. One is fitted up with old fashioned furniture, a rag carpet, braided and "hooked" rugs are placed on the floor, and all of the details of an old fashioned dining room followed as closely as possible in the furnishing.

The table is set with old china and silver and lighted by candles placed in candlesticks of as ancient patterns as it is possible to obtain.

From the table is served baked beans, brown bread, chicken pies, fried cakes, apple sauce, pickles, preserves, cold meats and mince, apple and pumpkin pies, with cheese.

If possible have the guests seated at the table and served by girls dressed in quaint, old-fashioned costumes and let the old-fashioned ideas of abundance both in supplies and hospitality prevail.

In another room hold a "singing school" or a "speaking match," and provide plenty of easy chairs and "settees" for the comfort of those who bring their "knitting work" or "quilt patches" with which to keep their hands occupied while they visit awhile with their neighbors.

In "To-day's" room, the refreshments can be served from small tables set with the finest and most elegant linen, china and silver to be procured. Maids dressed in waitresses costume will serve at these oysters in every style, chicken patties, salads, olives, fruit sounds, salted almonds, angel's food, ices and ice cream in funny molds, fine cakes, tea, coffee and chocolate.

Banquet lamps, gas or electricity can be used or, if the expense is not considered, wax candles in silver sconces will be more elegant.

In the reception room, in connection with this modern dining room, music, art books, and everything modern in the way of entertainment should be provided for the guests.

An admission fee should be charged which will enable the holder to admittance to all rooms and the bill of fare for both tables should be presented to each guest as he or she enters, from which they can choose one; an extra price being charged if both are "sampled."

Young men in waiters' suits may be substituted for the girls to serve the tables, if preferred.

If thought best, articles can be offered for sale in both rooms—the materials and style of work being in each instance appropriate to the time represented by the room.

At such a party held a short time ago, the most decided success of the evening was a regular New England boiled dinner, served hot. To some present it was a reminder of the days when they were young, and lived on the farm where a "boiled dinner" was a regular institution; to others it was a decided novelty, and found to be—as one delicate young man said—"not half bad."

To a committee accustomed to arrange entertainments, this outline can be enlarged and filled out in many ways to make it both pleasant and profitable.

SEASONABLE AND SAVORY.

Complaints have come to the Cook that her recipes are not suitable for people with small means, or those who do not like "new fangled" things to eat. Another woman writes "do give us something new; we who live at a distance from the cities long for something different from the dishes we have had year in and year out for all of our lives." So what is the poor Cook to do? The only thing that occurs to her just now, is that she shall continue to do, as she always has, and give as great a variety of good recipes as possible, hoping thus to suit all.

Should any of The Blade readers request any particular recipe, it will be given, if possible, and the Cook will be glad to receive any that have been proven by her friends.

Hominy and Nut Roll.

Cook a cupful of hominy until tender then add two cupfuls of broken nut meats, a little onion juice, salt and pepper as liked. When cool, stir in two well beaten eggs and shape into a compact loaf, roll in bread crumbs, brush over the outside with beaten egg and bake for half an hour in a moderate oven, basting occasionally with melted butter. Serve with tomato sauce.

Nut Layer Cake.

Cream together one and one-half cupfuls of sugar and one-half cupful of butter, add half a cupful of milk, two and one-fourth cupfuls of flour sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and, lastly, the whites of five eggs. Place in two layer-cake pans. Press halves of English walnuts into each cake, and bake about twenty minutes. Put the layers together with a boiled frosting made of one cupful of sugar and half a cupful of water. When this has boiled until it threads, pour it over the yolks of two eggs, add the flavoring desired and beat until cold enough to spread.

App'e Cake.

Make a soft, rich biscuit dough, and roll a little thicker than for a short-cake. Place it in a baking tin and press quarters of pared, juicy apples closely together over the top. Sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon mixed together, and bake in a quick oven.

Serve hot with cream.

This can be made of light bread dough, by allowing it to rise after the fruit is placed upon it, and peaches may be substituted for the apples if preferred.

Quick Aspic Jelly.

For a small quantity, one ounce of lean, raw ham chopped fine, half a carrot sliced, a stalk of celery, a sprig of parsley, a bay leaf and a red pepper pod simmered in three cupfuls of water for an hour. Add salt to taste, a tablespoonful of beef extract and half a box of gelatine softened in cold water. Mix thoroughly and strain through two thicknesses of cheese cloth, and set aside to chill.

WHEN BABY WRITES A LETTER.

When baby writes a letter to her Daddy far away,
The occasion's most important, for she has so much to say.
She sits up to the table, as grown-up folks all do,
And then a pile of paper all around her we must strew.
With Grandma's golden spectacles safe perched upon her nose
She dips her pen into the ink, then straight to work she goes.
And the onslaught fierce that follows would fill you with dismay—
When baby writes a letter to her Daddy far away.

"Baby sends her love to Daddy, and hopes that he is well,"
Is the sentence Baby first indites—her methods I must tell—
For the sweet and simple message that expresses Baby's love
Is a dot and dash and big ink-splash below and just above.
She perforates the paper with many tiny pricks,
And plays a tattoo on her chair with sundry little kicks.
And all the floor is scattered o'er with fragments of the fray
To tell us Baby's writing to her Daddy far away.

The letter is a long one, for scores of sheets are used,
And every one bears witness to the way it's been abused.
A page for every word she takes, she quite ignores the lines,
While each one as it's written to oblivion she consigns;
Then proudly for an envelope Miss Baby now will call,
And she fills it full of paper, with no writing on at all.
The address is so illegible, I much regret to say,
It's doubtful if 'twill ever reach dear Daddy far away.

—Charles Noel Douglas, in Woman's Home Companion.

The Tragical End of Mrs. Thornton.

MARGUERITE L. GLENTWORTH.

(Concluded.)

He was swinging on the gate that evening, directly in front of the house, dividing his attention between myself and Mr. Lafavour, and our game of cards, when Captain Jones drove up. "I suppose you ain't heard anything about the old woman lately," said the captain, stopping his horse for a planned interview.

"That's your business," said Jack, as he got down and strode away.

"Wa'al, be gosh, I'll make it my business," cried out the angered man; "and ef that woman ain't out of my house tomorrow, my name ain't Jim Jones. I'm on my way there now to settle her."

Mrs. Lyons and the colonel exchanged glances, as did several of the other boarders on the Powerses' piazza.

"If he murders her, there are plenty who heard his murderous declaration," said Mrs. Blake to Mrs. Delevan, both missionaries in foreign lands. Mr. Pitchorloser was so absorbed in smoking, that his silence was not intruded upon, and Mr. Lafavour's interest had not been awakened.

We had finished our game when Jack joined us. He sat down on the piazza railing beside me, and in full view of Mrs. Lyons' curious eyes. "What do you suppose the captain intends to do with poor Mrs. Thornton, Jack?" the latter inquired, after a brief moment of silence.

Jack shook his head. "Nothing, I guess," was his reply. "That old lady wasn't born yesterday."

"Nor the day before that, eh Jack?" was Mr. Lafavour's comment. But Mrs. Lyons looked grim and firm.

"I didn't ask her age, Jack," she returned sharply, "for I am well aware how little you really know of her affairs, and how much you pretend to know. It is an undisputed and acknowledged fact."

Jack looked aggravating. "People don't seem to think so," said he, as he said goodnight."

It was shortly after breakfast the next morning when the whole town was roused. The road was filled with people, and the greatest excitement prevailed everywhere. Mrs. Thornton's but had burned to the ground, and the old lady had probably perished.

The colonel had escaped Mrs. Lyons' observation, and before she had had time to discover his absence, he had accused Captain Jones of arson and murder. The captain was lodged in jail. All of the Powerses' boarders, with the slight exception of Mr. Pitchorloser, Mr. Lafavour and myself willingly testified to the captain's threat.

"Jack was not home when the excitement broke out, having had an earlier breakfast than we, and fortunately did not appear until too late to testify to all that he wished to. Jack was very rash in his accusations, and I well knew that the most innocent had but little mercy if he was against them.

The verdict was, "That the old lady Thornton came to her death by fire at the hands of Captain Jones."

The captain's trial came off in three days, when witnesses proved that he was in his own house when the fire occurred, and, although slight suspicion still rested upon him, he was allowed to go free.

It was late in the afternoon of the same day, when Jack was put under arrest, despite the angry protestations of the whole town. As he had not been seen near Mrs. Thornton's cottage for three days before the fire occurred, it was agreed that they had had a quarrel, and that this was his revenge for Jack! If he would only tell where he was when the fire broke out, we might prove an alibi, but this he stubbornly refused to do. The trial was set for a week that day, but, being a small boy, he was allowed out on bail.

"Oh, if he had only let that woman alone," I thought, and Mrs. Lyons echoed my cry. Hadn't she warned him to stay away from there?"

It was discovered later that the property that Captain Jones who had built hopes upon had been sold, and, when he realized that the money had perished, he was a more desperate man than ever.

Jack never said a word. He declared he would not betray Mrs. Thornton's secrets, if he had to suffer for them, and he meant to keep his word. Jack's indifference as to the old lady's death only threw more suspicion upon him. His silence seemed to cover up some deep mystery. Mrs. Lyons thought, from his stubbornness, that Jack's mind was failing, but it hardly seemed possible.

Jack said that what he had promised not to tell, he wasn't going to, and by this declaration, many thought that Mrs. Thornton had burnt down the cottage herself, and escaped.

Seven of the most unhappy days of my life passed away before the hour came for Jack's trial. I was waiting for him in the parlor, when a carriage drove up to the door. A gentleman alighted—a tall, angular-looking man, somewhat gray, and evidently a stranger in the place. "I am looking for a family of Elliotts," he said, bowing, as I went forward. "I was told they were boarding here."

"My name is Elliott," I said quietly, supposing he brought some other frightful news with which to astound me.

"I want a boy by the name of Jack," he said. "I have here a package for him."

Jack rushed forward. "Oh, you're not going to hang me?" he cried, "for I truly didn't kill her. She went away from here three days before the fire. She promised to write to me, but she never did." The dear old Colonel was holding the trembling child in his arms. "Oh, I wasn't near the cottage, Colonel," he sobbed. "I was down at the Gault's pond fishing. I promised sister I'd never go there again, and I didn't dare to tell."

The man was more mystified than we. "Mrs. Thornton was not murdered, that I know of!" said the astonished man. "I am a lawyer from Kingston. Some weeks ago an old lady came there and engaged board at a family of Lauvis on Chestnut street. She paid her board for a month in advance. The day after her arrival there, she was taken very ill, and remained so until yesterday morning when she died. She said her name was Clara Thornton, and she had, until recently, resided at Stamford. She left this little package with the instruction that it was to be sent to a little boy named Jack Elliott, at Stamford. There was another package, which contained two hundred dollars, with which to defray all funeral expenses. I believe she is to be buried here to-morrow afternoon, in the churchyard. I have that, also, to attend to, as her papers give me a number of the square; so if I may leave this package with you, I will say good afternoon."

Jack took it, but made no reply. He went upstairs and there we opened it. It contained an old-fashioned watch, a small gold ring, a brooch, and eight hundred dollars. On a slip of paper were written these words:

"For my little friend Jack, whose friendship was the one happiness of my life, and whose memory will be with me when I go beyond this world.

"CLARA THORNTON."

Jack dropped the box and hid his head on my shoulder.

The Colonel's eyes, too, were wet. "Well, Jack, if you have had lots of fun at other people's expense, you know how to make friends, don't you? I tell you, Elizabeth," he said turning to his wife, "you may go to the world over, and you'll never find another boy with as much of a saint in him as our Jack. Angels never speak unless appealed to."—From A Twentieth Century Boy. Lee & Shepard, publishers.

"AND THERE WE OPENED IT."

Kipling's "Kim."

Little Friend of All the World is the Oriental name given to the hero of Rudyard Kipling's latest, and by many considered his best work. It has no plot to speak of, does not concern itself with love, and is without any touch of the spiritual, the last simply because the author has nothing of that character to put into it, and yet there is a fascination about the narrative that few can resist. It recalled the short stories of life in the East, with which the reading public were charmed in the early days, when the name of the writer was not one to conjure with, as in these later years.

—RUDYARD KIPLING—

Kim was a lad of pure white blood, the son of an Irish color sergeant, whose parents died when he was a baby, and their child fell into the hands of a half-caste native woman, with the result of his acquiring the tastes and habits of the Hindu, rather than of the European. He knew the evil ways of the people as well as the good. Because of his shrewdness and quick wit he was entrusted with all sorts of commissions, mostly unlawful ones, and had been given the nickname of Little Friend of All the World.

He was between thirteen and fourteen years of age when a Tibetan lama came in his way, a "Holy One," who was seeking the "River of the Arrow," which would wash away all sin, and give freedom from the "Wheel of Things." From a sheer spirit of adventure, or perhaps because he had a dim perception of the truth and guilelessness of the lama's character which made him need protection, Kim went with him in his wanderings through India on his quest.

Kim looks upon life as a Hindu does, but he has the European brain and persistency. The gentle grace of the lama's character touches his heart, and he devotes himself most unselfishly to the Holy One, the reader going with them through the varied scenes, seeing almost with their eyes, so strong is the spell cast over him by the vivid pictures presented.

It is through these wanderings that Mr. Kipling has been able to present the picture of India and its native people, with their strange contradictions of character, as they appear to the Western mind, which cannot grasp them in the smallest degree. With no endeavor to teach a lesson, he yet shows how futile is the attempt to carry our civilization thither, or to change the current of thought which has been flowing for thousands of years in an opposite direction. He also makes clear the utter uselessness of Christian missions in that land unless they who go there give themselves to the study of both the national and individual life of the people, in order to be able to follow the subtle workings of their mind.

In some ways, Kim may be regarded as the strongest book that the author has yet written. It has the marks of genius, and it has also that vitality which compels the reader to see with the writer's eyes, and to catch his revealings of the character which he knows.

The illustrations are from bas-relief by Mr. J. Lockwood Kipling. Doubleday, Page & Co., are the publishers.

The Merry-Go-Rounds

"New England Girl" has had an "experience."

My Dear Friends:—I come this morning to greet my old friends and to tell them how glad I am to see so many of them returning to the fold once more. To the members living in the Middle States I will say that should they, some day, feel the earth shake beneath their feet they are not to be afraid, nor think that it is an earthquake that causes the disturbance; it will only be "Lancelot" shaking hands with "New England Girl" across the continent, from California to Massachusetts.

The M. G. R. seems more like the first one we knew now, and I do not feel so much like a cat in a strange garret as I did at one time. Perhaps it would have not seemed so strange if I had made more frequent visits, but the fact is, whenever I tried to come in I invariably reached the door just in time to hear someone else say what I had intended to.

Only the other day I came for the express purpose of saying a few words to "Sweet Bell Mahone," but just as I was about to enter I heard the ring of a familiar voice and paused to listen. It was "Pater's Housekeeper," and when she had finished speaking I realized there was nothing left for me to say—she had "exhausted the subject"—so I came home, resolved to get even with her at the first opportunity.

While I was trying to calm my ruffled spirits I went into the garden to pick some tomatoes for dinner. Just as I was about to return to the house with them I discovered that one of the calves was loose. I had often watched my better half lead the calves out to their browsing place below the garden, and each time wondered why a man who seemed so well informed on all other points should not know how to lead a calf without "yanking" it this way and that. I had longed to show him how the creature could be led in the right way, and here was my opportunity.

I took the end of the rope about the neck of the calf and started for the barn. I had gone almost the length of it when I was suddenly turned around in what might be called a "calformatical" manner. This surprised me, for I had no idea that such an innocent looking little animal would calmly and deliberately set up in rebellion to my authority. Recovering sufficiently from my surprise to collect my thoughts, I resorted to moral suasion and endeavored to impress upon the calf the propriety and necessity of his obeying his elders. He listened so attentively that I thought his rebellious spirit was overcome, so I again started for the barn.

Alas! he must have misunderstood me, for he started in the opposite direction. Of course, this would never do, and, as I had not yet been converted to the "yanking" method, I tried to run around the calf and head it off; again I was misunderstood, and he thought—I suppose calves do think—if a race was on the program he would run also, and when he ran there was no alternative for "New England Girl" but to follow, her Yankee spirit forbidding her to let go of the rope so long as the calf was on the other end of it.

Soon realizing that the calf was getting the best of the bargain, she made one mighty effort and braced herself against a large rock that protruded from the earth; this time it was the "other party" who was surprised. Quickly recovering his self-possession he made his would-be-leader the center of gravity around which he revolved at a speed which she had never supposed a calf to be able of attaining; next, the tables were turned and she was circulating around the calf at a pace that made her head swim.

Finally she fell, and in so doing, lost her hold of the rope and the calf was soon out of sight so that when she recovered her equilibrum there was no calf near, but instead, was a horrid man, who, when he found she was not injured (except in the matter of her pride), had the audacity to ask her why she "yanked that poor, little, innocent calf" when she fell down. I will not tell you what she said, for it might not look well in print, but "madder woman ne'er drew breath."

A Suggestion for Our Teachers.

"Brunette," Tenn.:—It has been a long time since I visited you, but school duties claim so much of my time that I can do but little outside work. To-day I wish to tell you of a real picnic we had October twelfth, feeling sure you would have enjoyed it.

It was a school rally, and we invited all schools in our district to take a part. The morning exercises consisted of papers on school work, read by the teachers, and addresses by our County Superintendents, one by a member of the school board, and both vocal and instrumental music.

At noon a bountiful dinner was served to all present.

In the afternoon an entertainment of recitations, concert pieces, music, etc., was given by our pupils, all acquitting themselves with honor, so that we who projected the scheme, are feeling justly proud of the whole affair.

While we celebrated the discovery of America, we also created a greater interest in educational work, every one being pleased and helped by the exercises.

Try it, M. G. R. school teachers and see how much it will add to the efficiency of your schools to come into closer touch with others.

A Word of Comfort for "Mountain Sister."

An old friend under a new name comes this morning with some kindly words:

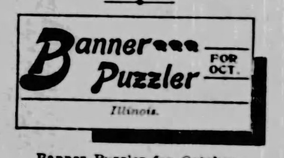
"Brother Jonathan"—It has been so long since I have been with you that I fear I may have been ruled out of the M. G. R. I hope not, however, and will say that my absence has not been caused as much as any lack of interest in the success of the organization, as from a lack of interest in some of the subjects discussed during the summer.

I could never become interested in "imaginary picnics" as some one has styled the entertainment we have had, and, judging from some letters we have received, I am not alone in this feeling. I fail to see where an imaginary function of any kind is going to improve us mentally, morally or socially any more than imaginary bread will feed a hungry man.

"Em T. Head," your letter on the Pan-American, was the most interesting that I have seen in the M. G. R. for many weeks; allow me to thank you for it.

"Mountain Sister," your grievance is not altogether imaginary. We older members do neglect to say a word of encouragement and welcome to the newer members, but it is caused by thoughtlessness on our part and not from any lack of interest in you and your letters. We all welcome you to our circle even tho' we may not express the welcome in words, and, I, for one, say to all new friends—come as often as you can, we are glad to see you every time.

Several letters have been received, which will be given next week.



Banner Puzzler for October, ILLI NOIS

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an American statesman, born in Georgia, 1812; died in 1883. He was elected to Congress in 1843, and continued there until 1859. In 1861 he was elected Vice President of the Confederate States, and in 1882 was chosen Governor of Georgia. He wrote "A Constitutional View of the War between the States."

METTA.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

The base of a right-angle triangle, is to its perpendicular as 2 to 4, and the sum of its sides is 24. What is the length of each side?

MARLEY CRANFORD.

3.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

X O O O O O X
X O O O O O X
X O O O O O X
X O O O O O X
X O O O O O X
X O O O O O X
X O O O O O X

1—A bird mentioned three times in the Bible.
2—A city of Ionia.
3—One of the books in the Bible.
4—A descendant of Esau of Edom.
5—A son of Jacob.
6—Something Moses told Pharaoh the locusts should eat.
7—A disciple of St. Paul.
Primals the name of the boy who held the basket containing the loaves and fishes that fed the multitude; finals one of the three ancient rects of the Jews.

ILLI NOIS.

4.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 22 letters. My 3-7-11-9-13, denotes possession; my 12-20-14-6, is damp; my 16-4-19-22, is a trailing plant; my 2-6-1-21, is to scrutinize; my 5-18, is a personal pronoun; my 17-15-16-13, is rest; my whole is a much esteemed visitor.

HAWKEYE.

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell us something about "Ring money?"

THE SCHOOLMISTRESS.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"Care to our coffin adds a nail no doubt,
And every grin so merry, draws one out."

C. M. F.

Answers to Puzzles of Oct. 31.

1.—The guests were: W. F. E. C. M. F., Perry Cross, Old Dan Tucker, Marley Cranford, A. Fan, Ill Nois, Hawkeye, Pauline, H. H. Leonard, R. Davis, and Quedar.

2.—Words in square: search, honor, evenly, awful, reroll; numbered letters, Hallowe'en.

3.—The menu: "All the delicacies of the season." Words forming it, hale, child, soft, seethe, noise, sir.

4.—The toasts were: "The Blade," "The Household," "The Cademy," "The Schoolmistress," "The Pupils," "Studies."

5.—The cabbage came out "a head," though the tomato tried hard to "come up," and the hydrant kept right on running.

6.—"Father of Jests, was a nickname bestowed upon Joseph Miller (1684-1738), an English comic actor whose name has become widely known from its connection with a celebrated jest-book, the authorship of which was ascribed to him, although it was not published or even compiled until after his death. When he died his family was left unprovided for, and Mr. Motley, a well-known dramatist of that day, was employed to collect all the stray jokes current about town, and publish them for their benefit. Joe Miller's name was prefixed to the book, although he was proverbial for dullness, and was never known to utter a bon mot, has been the reputed author of every one past, present, and to come.

Chat.

Ill Nois holds the bannership for October. Metta second, Marley Cranford third.

Correct solutions were received this week from W. C. Mellett, Pauline, John Hamilton, H. H. Leonard, Ill Nois, and Marley Cranford.

Pauline, come when you can, and bring as much as you can; you are always welcome.

G. F. Stack would like arithmetical and algebraical solutions of this equation: X squared, plus Y equals 11; Y squared plus X equals 7.

If he will send a stamped self-addressed envelope to this office, the solutions will be sent to him.

MEDICINE FOR SWINE AND POULTRY.

Washington, Ind., February 2, 1901.

I must tell you of your great Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine and what it has done for me. A sow of mine with little pigs took fever and her milk dried up. I did everything in my power to save her, but she was so bad that I lost all hope. By this time she could not make a noise. My wife happened to think of the Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine she had on hand for her fowls and we gave the sow a drench of it and from that very time she began to mend and now she has ten fine healthy pigs. I shall never be without Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. My wife calls it her right bower in raising chickens, ducks and turkeys.

LOUIS GASSER.

Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine has become practically indispensable to the successful breeders of hogs or chickens or any other domestic stock that is kept for pleasure or profit. It now takes front rank among American stock remedies. Breeders understand that if hogs get sick they lose more flesh in a day than they can gain in a week. And weight regulates the value of hogs. Sick chickens will not lay eggs. Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is what its name signifies, a stock and poultry medicine—a medicine which stimulates and regulates the animal digestion. It keeps stock and poultry healthy and profitable. Why not try the medicine Louis Gasser found so satisfactory?

If your dealer does not keep it send 25c to the laboratory of the Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., and a half pound, air-tight can of the medicine will be mailed to you. A 10-pound can costs $3.50. For advice in cases requiring special directions, and an illustrated book on stock and poultry diseases, address manufacturers.

FREE A SILK DRESS FREE

Think of it any one can get a handsome silk dress, 10 to 15 yards any shade desired free. To advertise & introduce quickly everywhere our toilet, bath & complexion soap which beautifies the skin, removes pimples, freckles, blackheads & cures all facial eruptions we give elegant silk dresses ABSOLUTELY FREE. A handsome silk dress furnished one reliable person in every town or village who will promise to show it & recommend the soap which we will send you by mail same day your application is received all charges prepaid. Write at once, this advertisement will not appear again. Address NEW YORK SOAP WORKS, N. Y. City, Station D. Dept. 4

DEFAULTER FOR $57,000

Charles B. Thompson, Finance Keeper of the Maccabees.

Port Huron, Mich., Nov. 7.—Charles Thompson, of this city, supreme finance keeper of the supreme tent, Knights of Maccabees, is a self-confessed defaulter in the sum of $57,000. The order, however, is protected from loss by Thompson's surety bond.

The shortage is acknowledged in the following letter to D. P. Markey, supreme commander of the order:

"D. P. Markey, supreme commander K. of T. M.:

"Dear Sir:—It is with a feeling of distress and shame that I tender herewith my resignation as supreme finance keeper of the order of which you are the head. And this step is taken with a bitter realization that I am no longer worthy the companionship and association of my fellow-officers. I have held the position since the order was founded, have during most of that time been officially associated with present supreme officers and never until now did I in any way betray my trust.

"I was engaged in a legitimate business venture in which I had made a large investment and found myself in a position when further money was necessary to save myself from bankruptcy and ruin. There was apparently no chance for loss. I then betrayed my trust and used the funds of the order, at the time believing there was no question of my ability to replace them within a short time. The amount I used was $57,000. I have no hope of being able to repay this amount.

"I know the order is protected from loss by the surety bond of nearly twice the amount in a perfectly responsible company, but this does not lessen my mental suffering nor relieve me from the disgrace of having betrayed the confidence reposed in me.

"Nothing that may occur can increase the tortures which I have suffered and am still suffering. I can only await such action as may be taken and abide the consequences. No punishment can be greater and no suffering so intense as that resulting from the loss of the respect and esteem of the membership of the order and the suffering necessarily caused to my family. (Signed)

"CHARLES B. THOMPSON."

Supreme Commander Markey this afternoon made the following statement in regard to Mr. Thompson's shortage:

"Charles B. Thompson has long been supreme finance keeper of the supreme tent since it was organized in September, 1883, and has handled and disbursed more than $15,000,000 during that time, and until this defalcation, no thought has ever been entertained against his integrity, and this betrayal on his part will be keenly felt by the membership. The supreme tent keeps on deposit large amounts of money in leading banks in several commercial centers, on which warrants are drawn for the payment of death claims, but all collections are made through the Commercial bank of Port Huron, and it is a part of the duties of the supreme finance keeper to transfer from time to time from the Commercial bank to these other depositories, money for the purpose of keeping the account good at such banks, and the money that was used in this case by Mr. Thompson was on a draft transferring from the Commercial bank to the First National bank of New York.

"Mr. Thompson's shortage is $57,000, but no loss will be incurred by the supreme tent, as every financial officer of the association, including Mr. Thompson, is bonded in surety companies, and the bond held by the order as security for Mr. Thompson's bond is much greater than the shortage. But the fact that no pecuniary loss is sustained does not relieve from regret the membership of the order."

The bond companies have been notified of Mr. Thompson's defalcation and the supreme tent will look to them to make good the amount. Pending an adjustment with the bond companies, there will be no delay in the payment of death claims, as the order has on deposit in cash on the first of this month in its various depositories throughout the United States, a little more than half a million dollars, besides having bonds amounting to more than $1,120,000.

Port Huron Mich., Nov. 8.—The board of trustees and the supreme officers of the supreme tent, Knights of the Maccabees are holding an executive session today, with representatives of the National Surety company, which was on the bond of C. B. Thompson, supreme finance keeper, who is short in his accounts. It will probably be decided during this meeting whether Thompson will be prosecuted.

It is announced today that his shortage was $50,000, instead of $57,000, as given out yesterday.

Thompson is still at liberty.

Supreme Commander Markey has sent a communication to every tent in the United States, stating that there is no cause for alarm over the shortage, and that every effort will be made to collect the money. It is said that the order may have trouble in collecting all of the shortage from the surety companies. It is asserted that part of the money was stolen before July 1, on which date the auditors furnished the bonding companies then on Thompson's bond with a statement that his accounts were correct. This statement, it is said, releases the bonding company.

Great Tree Burned.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—What is known as the largest tree in Illinois and probably the largest in the northwest, two miles west of Wilmette, was set on fire Tuesday night, and the residents of Wilmette and the Historical Society of Evanston are hunting for the culprit.

PRISONERS ESCAPE

From the United States Prison at Leavenworth, Kan.

Kansas City, Nov. 8.—A special to the Star from Leavenworth, Kan., says:

Messages received from Tonganoxie, Kan., at noon, indicate that a number of the convicts are trying to cross the Kansas river near Linwood, twenty miles southwest from Leavenworth. Warden McClaughey is centering his force in the Linwood neighborhood. Up to noon to-day not one of the 26 convicts had been captured.

Kansas City, Nov. 8.—Advices received at Fort Leavenworth prison today indicate that the escaped convicts are making for the Indian Territory, a hundred miles south, with all speed. Warden McClaughey is making every effort to head them off before they reach the Kansas river. He has telegraphed to sheriffs and other officers to guard the bridges. Telegrams received today from the neighborhood of Linwood, Kan., and several other points say that farmers are well armed and are watching the bridges. The reports show that the convicts are seizing farmers' horses and are running them at high speed until the animals give out and then pressing in fresh ones whenever found. By making the relays they are trying to outride the officers to the territory. Rewards amounting to $60,000 have been offered for the recapture of all the convicts. The soldiers are keeping a watch over the reservation. All work at the new penitentiary site is suspended and the convicts held in cells that the guards can take up the hunt. Pictures of the convicts at large are being mailed to the chiefs of police throughout this section of the country.

Leavenworth, Kan., Oct. 8.—Forty mounted guards are beating the country for a radius of five miles around the federal penitentiary at Ft. Leavenworth to-day in search of the six convicts who succeeded in escaping from the guards late yesterday. The country is wild and rough and as all of the convicts are desperate men and armed, conflicts will doubtless result before they are captured.

The net known result of the mutiny and the following fight with the guards, was one convict killed and four guards shot or otherwise hurt, but it is believed that many of the fleeing convicts received wounds, however serious, from the bullets sent after them by pursuing guards. The dead:

Quinn Ford, a desperate criminal from the Indian territory, who is believed to have been the ringleader of the outbreak; wounded.

Joseph B. Waldrupe, prison guard, shot in forehead and breast; condition still critical.

Arthur Trelford, captain of the guard, shot in leg, not serious.

C. E. Barrows, guard, shot in neck, slight.

Andrew Leonard, guard, leg broken.

It develops that the mutiny was planned several months ago but that the men never found a favorable opportunity to carry it into effect until yesterday. The general plan was not now but it proved effective because of the limited number of guards. As the better behaved prisoners are used in the outside work, the conspiracy was hatched among the men in the inside gangs.

The convicts chose the most favorable moment of the day, while many of the guards acting as foremen of construction of the new cell house, were unarmed.

Since last night the old prison has presented an air of activity that it has not known for years, as soon as the alarm was given guards were formed in marching order and mounted men, armed to the teeth, were drawn up in front of the main entrance. Most of the guards were old plainsmen. The escaped convicts were counted the most desperate criminals in the southwest and the guards started out on their hunt in full realization of this fact.

The guards could make but a desultory attempt at pursuit, however, and were compelled to await daylight to take up the search.

The alarm was sent out in all directions, the officials of Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joseph, Topeka and Leavenworth being asked to keep the police on the lookout, and all night in each of the cities armed police and detectives patrolled the outskirts.

During the night reports came in from all directions of thefts of horses and vehicles, clothing and food by the convicts, and as the report spread that the convicts were at large, citizens in the outlying districts became terror stricken and barred their houses.

Early to-day an increased number of guards, well armed and mounted, were started out from the penitentiary.

It is believed that all the convicts will be ultimately recaptured, if not overtaken by the guards and shot. Each prisoner has undergone an examination under the Bertillon system and to-day these descriptions were mailed to every chief of police in the country.

Warden McClaughry was in Kansas City when the mutiny broke out, arranging for the annual convention of the National Prison Reform association, which is to convene there to-morrow. He arrived home at the prison about three hours later and immediately set to work to recapture the convicts.

"I have not completed my investigation," said he to-day, "but I am of the opinion that the outbreak was not due to the fault of any of the guards."

Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 9.—Nine of the convicts who escaped from the Federal prison here on Wednesday afternoon had been accounted for this morning. Two of them have been killed, two wounded, and five others have been captured unhurt. Of the seventeen still at large, four are being pressed closely by armed prison guards and citizens, and word is expected at any moment that they have been captured or killed. The other fleeing convicts, according to reports received at Warden McClaughry's office, are still making for the Indian territory.

Warden McClaughry expressed confidence that he would ultimately capture every one of the fifteen missing convicts, and said he expected to take several to-day.

A message from the sheriff at Lawrence to the warden this morning said that ten guards, a number of deputies, and a crowd of citizens, all heavily armed, were on the track of Frank Thompson, a negro convict, the originator and ringleader of the conspiracy, to escape, who is traveling with two other convicts between Lawrence and Nortonville. Thompson is considered a desperate man and is sure to give battle before he surrenders. He and his comrades are armed. The sheriff at Lawrence also reported that Gilbert Mullins, another of the ringleaders, is reported twelve miles southwest of that city, where he had impressed a horse into service this morning and was making south.

The net result of yesterday's chase follows:

Dead:

At Nortonville, Kan.—James Huffman, aged 20, white, from Coffeyville, Kan., killed instantly.

Jay J. Poffenkolz, aged 25, white, a military prisoner from Chicago, killed instantly.

Wounded and captured:

At Nortonville—John Green, aged 21, white, from Vinita, I. T., shot in hand and knee, wounds serious.

Willard Drake, aged 19, white, from Southwest City, Mo., shot twice in arm, wound slight.

Captured unhurt:

At Nortonville—Fred Moore, aged 16, negro, from Shawnee, O. T.

At Parablo, Kan.—Donald Norie, white, from Ryan, I. T.

R. L. Davenport, white.

At Lawrence—Ole Bobe, a half breed Indian from Marquette, I. T.

Jos. H. Deekin, a military prisoner.

At North Topeka—Two, names not known.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 11.—Another of the 26 convicts who escaped from the military prison at Fort Leavenworth last week was laid low early to-day near Quenemo, forty miles southwest from the penitentiary, when Lawrence Lewis, white, aged 20, was fatally wounded, receiving a bullet in the back while attempting to escape from the city marshal of that place. This makes a total of 13 prisoners captured since the outbreak on Wednesday last, leaving thirteen still at large. To date three of the murderous convicts have been killed, and four, including the two who yesterday made a captive of Sheriff Cook, of Topeka, and then escaped, have been wounded. Lewis' death will make the fourth fatality.

VENEZUELA.

Gen. Uribe Says the War Is Between Liberals and Conservatives.

Maracaibo, Venezuela, Oct. 31.—A correspondent of The Associated Press has just had an interview with Gen. Uribe-Uribe. He found the general strongly encamped in the cordillera mountains, on the frontier line between the Venezuelan state of Tachira and the Colombian province of Santander. His headquarters were at a hamlet called Luisiana, half a day's ride from San Cristobal, the capital of Tachira. His command, numbering several thousand Colombian liberals, was holding the extreme left of the Venezuela line of defense, covering the approaches of San Cristobal and the Encentrados railroad from the direction of Cucuta. Gen. Chalbant Cordonne held the center with Gen. Modest Castro at the extreme right.

On the Colombian side, Gen. Valencia, a former minister, Juan Berti and Rangel Garbiras, the Venezuelan rebel, are in command. Altogether, some sixteen thousand soldiers stand face to face on the frontier. Skirmishes and raids across the frontiers are of daily, or rather of nightly occurrence.

General Uribe-Uribe readily consented to an interview. Speaking fluently in French, he said:

"As President Castro has but recently declared, this is not an international war between Venezula and Colombia, but a struggle between the liberal and conservative parties of both countries. Here in Venezuela we all serve under the yellow standard of the liberal party, as do our friends in Ecuador, in Guatemala, in Nicaragua and in the liberal strongholds of the Colombian Guajaira."

THE ASSASSIN'S GRAVE.

Auburn, N. Y., Nov. 11.—A fresh mound of earth in the state burying ground here is supposed to mark the grave of Leon Czolgosz, President McKinley's assassin. The contempt which is felt for him whose remains were placed in that grave has been shown in various ways. Some one has been decorating it. At either end of the grave a few days ago, there stood a small stick and on one of these there rested an old tin pan, on which was laid a dead limb of a tree.

Toward this lonely spot many people have gone in curiosity, and many feet walking round and round the grave made a well-defined path. Curious eyes looked at the spot, but the earth still fresh and the sticks and tin pat were all that could be seen.

Last Sunday afternoon a gang of boys ranging in age from 8 to 15 years, held services over the grave. The services had some semblance to Christian services but were more like an Indian dance. One of the youngsters acted as the master of ceremonies, and after various antics had been performed, this boy dropped on his knees at the grave and gave an imitation prayer that was irreverent to say the least. While he was going through his self-imposed task, his companions danced about him, jumping, shouting and singing. When this part of the service had been finished, there was a general skurrying about the lot and dried grass, leaves and sticks were gathered and thrown on the grave.

THE CORN CROP.

Ohio Shows Better Average Yield Than Any Other State.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The department of agriculture has issued the following crop report:

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of corn, as published in the monthly report of the statistician of the department of agriculture, is 16.4 bushels, as compared with an average yield of 25.3 bushels per acre in 1900 and 1899, and a ten-year average of 24.4 bushels. The present indicated yield per acre is the lowest general average ever recorded for this crop, being 2.2 bushels per acre below the yield in 1881, which has stood for twenty years as the lowest on record. The indicated yield in bushels per acre in the seven principal states is as follows:

Ohio 26.1, Indiana 19.8, Illinois 21.4, Iowa 25, Missouri 10.1, Kansas 7.8, and Nebraska 14.1. Of the 23 states having one million acres and upward in corn, all but Pennsylvania, Virginia and Michigan report an average yield per acre below their respective ten-year averages. The general average as to quality is 73.7 per cent, as compared with 85.5 per cent in November last, and 87.2 per cent in November, 1899.. It is estimated that 4.5 per cent of the corn crop of 1900 was still in the hands of farmers on November 1, 1901, as compared with 4.4 per cent of the crop of 1899 in farmers' hand on November 1, 1900, and 5.9 per cent of that of 1898 in hand on November 1, 1899.

Buckwheat.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of buckwheat is 18.9 bushels, against an average yield per acre of fifteen bushels in 1900, 16.6 bushels in 1899, and a ten-year average of 16.9 bushels. Of the six states having ten acres or upward under this product, including New York and Pennsylvania, which together contain over three-fourths of the entire buckwheat acreage of the country, four report a yield per acre in excess of their respective ten-year averages. The general average as to quality is 93.3 per cent against 90.2 per cent in November last year, and 86.4 per cent in November, 1899.

Potatoes.

The preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of potatoes is 59.9 bushels, against an average yield per acre of 80.8 bushels in 1900, 88.6 bushels in 1899, and a ten-year average of 78.7 bushels. The present indicated yield per acre is the lowest since 1890. Of the states having 50,000 acres and upwards in potatoes all, except Michigan and Maine, report a yield per acre comparing unfavorably with their ten-year averages. Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska report less than one-half, and Missouri less than one-fourth of an average crop. The average as to quality is 78.4 per cent, as compared with 88.1 in November last and 91.4 in November, 1899.

Hay.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of hay is 1.32 tons, against an average yield of 1.28 tons in 1900, 1.35 tons in 1899, and a ten-year average of 1.28 tons. While more than three-fourths of the 47 states and territories, for which comparative data are available, report a yield per acre in excess of their ten-year averages, such important states as Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Texas and Arkansas are all included in the region reporting less favorably. The average as to quality is 91.3 per cent, against 89.7 per cent in November last, and 93.8 per cent in November, 1899.

Tobacco.

Of the fifteen principal tobacco states, nine, including Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee report an average yield per acre of tobacco in excess of their ten-year averages, while six, including Ohio, Wisconsin and Missouri, fail below such averages.

Apples.

The apple crop is considerably below the ten-year average, the pear and grape crops are slightly below and the sweet potato crop is slightly above.

IRISH ENVOYS.

Boston, Nov. 9.—A great reception was given the Irish envoys, John E. Redmond, M. P., P. A. McHugh, M. P., and Thomas O'Donnell, M. P., as they landed at the terminal station from New York last night. The station platform was a mass of men held in check by

a cordon of officers. Within a roped enclosure were the members of the reception committee of the United Irish League. As the train came to a stop and Mr. Redmond was seen on the car steps, cheers rang out loud and long. Then there was a rush and scramble which swept away the officers and nearly carried the visitors off their feet.

In a few minutes the crowd became calmer and escorted by the reception committee the envoys were taken to Hotel Bellevue, where they spent a quiet evening informally receiving visitors.

Mr. Redmond expressed the keenest delight at the evidence he has found since his arrival in this country of the progress of the Irish movement here and is enthusiastic over the way that movement is endorsed.

TRADE NOTES.

The export iron trade shows signs of an early revival.

The German Imperial postoffice has purchased over 300 American calculating machines.

Our trade with Porto Rico is increasing fast—New England machinery companies have more orders from the island than ever before.

It is currently reported that the profits of the United States Steel Corporation for October will be $11,000,000, the largest of any month yet.

The fact that the German Emperor has sent one of the Royal Privy Councillors to this country to study our industrial and financial conditions is a marked tribute to the successful results of Republican policies.

In spite of tariff retaliation by Russia, she bought from us during the first six months of this year goods to the value of $11,339,000, while our purchases from her amounted to only $1,134,000, leaving the balance of trade, $10,255,000, in our favor.

CONSTANTINOPLE—The governor of Erzeroum, while traveling toward Nush, was assaulted by a band of Kurds and stripped of everything.

FRANCE WON.

The Sultan Yielded to All of the Demands Made.

Paris, Nov. 8.—France has scored a complete triumph in the Turkish dispute. The foreign office this morning received advices announcing that the sultan has yielded to the entire demands formulated by the French government, and only the question of form regarding the execution of the engagements remains to be settled. This may be done within the next twenty-four hours, or, it is expected at the latest in two or taree days. Then Admiral Caillard will relinquish his occupation of the Island of Mitylene.

Paris, Nov. 8.—An official note was issued at 1 p. m. to-day to the effect that the porte had decided to yield to all the demands of France, and that as soon as the sultan has issued an irade ratifying the decision the French squadron will leave Mitylene.

Paris, Nov. 8.—President Loubet presided to-day at the cabinet council. The foreign minister, M. Delcasse, announced that the porte had just advised him that it had decided to give satisfaction in the cases of the various French demands, to which M. Delcasse replied that so soon as the sultan's order regarding the porte's decision was communicated to him Admiral Caillard's squadron would leave the island of Mitylene.

New York, Nov. 9.—The sultan's yielding to the French demands brings out the full gravity of the possibilities of the effect of the French seizure of Mitylene upon the crumbling edifice of Turkish despotism, says the Constantinople correspondent of the World. The whole of European Turkey is seething with disorder.

In Armenia the annual butcheries have been in full swing for the past three months and in the remainder of the empire there is the perennial violence, corruption, waste and lawlessness. From the army down to the magistracy every part of the machine of government is in a hopeless condition. In the opinion of the diplomatic body at Constantinople, any attemut at patching things up will be merely futile effort. The news of the French intervention was suppressed at Constantinople for three days, but the sultan's cabinet being in constant session showed that a serious crisis had arisen. The sultan has been in a condition of epileptic fury, and his ministers, who live in perpetual terror of their lives at his hands, were helpless and afraid to do or suggest anything. It is believed in Constantinople that Russia is behind France in this business, and it is felt that the present trouble is inevitably destined to lead to developments in the eastern question. England will be powerless to make her influence felt.

Paris, Nov. 7.—5:40 p. m.—A dispatch from Admiral Caillard has just been received announcing that he landed marines on the island of Mitylene this morning and occupied the customs at Midilli without resistance.

The French government has received satisfactory replies from all the powers, without exception, to its note explaining the measures taken against Turkey. An excellent impression has been created in official circles by the tone of the response of the United States, which is couched in the most friendly terms.

WILL RESUME.

Constantinople, Nov. 11.—M. Bapst has received a dispatch from M. Delcasse authorizing him to resume diplomatic relations with the Porte.

It is understood that M. Constans will soon return to Constantinople.

CAILLARD'S SQUADRON HAS LEFT MITYELENE

London, Nov. 11.—4 p. m.—A special dispatch from Paris says Admiral Caillard's squadron left the island of Mitylene this morning.

DIPLOMAT RETIRES.

Count Von Hatzfeldt Rests From Long Official Career.

Berlin, Nov. 12.—Emperor William has acceded to the oft-repeated request of Count Paul Von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, the German ambassador to Great Britain, that he be allowed to retire from the diplomatic service on the ground of ill-health.

Emperor William, in an autograph letter, expressed his deep regret at the necessity for the ambassador's retirement. "I feel impelled," says the emperor, "to express my imperial thanks for the excellent services which, during the 44 years of your official life, you have rendered to my predecessors on the throne, to myself and to the whole fatherland."

Accompanying the letter, Emperor William sent the insignia of the Order of Merit of the Prussian Crown, bestowed on the retiring ambassador as "a token of my good will."

MOTHER BICKERDYKE DEAD.

Bunker Hill, Kas., Nov. 9.—Mother Bickerdyke, famous for her work among Union soldiers during the civil war, died yesterday, aged 84 years. Funeral ser-

vices will be held Sunday, and on Monday the body will be taken to Galesburg, Ill., for burial.

In the war of the rebellion Mary A. Ball Bickerdyke was the soldiers' angel. She nursed, fed and restored the sick and wounded to health. Gen. Sherman said: "She outranks me."

Kate Greenway.

London, Nov. 8.—Miss Kate Greenway, the artist, is dead.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

A New Departure.

A New, Effectual and Convenient Cure For Catarrh.

Of catarrh remedies there is no end, but of catarrh cures there has always been a great scarcity. There are many remedies to relieve, but very few that really cure.

The old practice of snuffing salt water through the nose would often relieve and

the washes, douches, powders and inhalers in common use are very little, if any better than the old-fashioned salt water douche.

The use of inhalers and the application of salves, washes and powders to the nose and throat to cure catarrh is no more reasonable than to rub the back to cure kidney disease. Catarrh is just as much a blood disease as kidney trouble or rheumatism and it cannot be cured by local treatment any more than they can be.

To cure catarrh, whether in the head, throat or stomach an internal antiseptic treatment is necessary to drive the catarrhal poison out of the blood and system, and the new catarrh cure is designed on this plan and the remarkable success of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets is because being used internally it drives out catarrhal infection through action upon stomach, liver and bowels.

Wm. Zimmerman, of St. Joseph, relates an experience with catarrh which is of value to millions of catarrh sufferers everywhere. He says: "I neglected a slight nasal catarrh until it gradually extended to my throat and bronchial tubes and finally even my stomach and liver became affected, but as I was able to keep up and do a day's work I let it run along until my hearing began to fail me, and then I realized that I must get rid of catarrh or lose my position, as I was clerk and my hearing was absolutely necessary. Some of my friends recommended an inhaler, another a catarrh salve but they were no good in my case, nor was anything else until I heard of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and bought a package at my drug store. They benefited me from the start and in less than four months I was completely cured of catarrh although I had suffered nearly all my life from it.

"They are pleasant to take and so much more convenient to use than other catarrh remedies that I feel I cannot say enough in favor of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets."

A little book on cause and cure of catarrh will be mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., and the tablets are sold by all druggists in the United States and Canada.

CAPE COLONY.

Scheme Arranged for Expelling the Invading Boers.

London, Nov. 11.—In a letter dated October 29, the Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Man says:

"Lord Kitchener and Sir John Gordon Spring, the Cape premier, have arranged a scheme for the expulsion of the invaders from Cape Colony. A joint committee of imperial and colonial military chiefs has been sitting here for some days past to draft a scheme.

"It is understood that this provides for the colony taking a large share in the future of the campaign and contributing largely toward its cost. Apparently, a levy of loyalists en masse is the idea involved."

London, Nov. 11.—According to the Daily News Major General Ian Hamilton, who sailed Saturday for South Africa to act as Lord Kitchener's chief of staff, takes a plan prepared in London for a more vigorous campaign with a view of ending the war before the coronation festivities begin.

Concentration Camps.

London, Nov. 9.—The Daily News today exhaustively surveys the concentration camps in South Africa, with the following conclusion:

"The truth is that the death rate in the camps is incomparably worse than anything Africa or Asia can show. There is nothing to match it even in the mortality figures of the Indian famines, where cholera and other epidemics have to be contended with."

Statistics are produced in proof of this assertion.

Another Fight.

London, Nov. 7.—Lord Kitchener, cabling from Pretoria, under yesterday's date, supplementary details of the recent fight near Brakenlaagte, Eastern Transvaal, says:

"The Boer loss was 44 killed, including Gen. Opperman, and 100 wounded. The Boers got nothing beyond the guns. The Boer attack was easily repulsed until the arrival of Louis Botha with 600 men."

Shoot Uniformed Boers.

London, Nov. 12.—Dispatches to the Daily Mail announce that the Cape Town guard has again been called out, and that Lord Kitchener has issued an order directing that all Boers captured in British uniforms are to be shot.

REFORM IN ARMENIA.

Berlin, Nov. 8.—"It is reported here," says a dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Cologne Gazette, "that France and Russia have arrived at an agreement for common action with a view to the execution of reforms in Armenia and the European provinces of the Ottoman empire guaranteed by the sultan in the Berlin treaty.

"They propose to invite the signatory powers to meet in conference for this object. It is expected here that all the powers will accept the invitation, but the conference could not well be held before spring.

"In well informed circles in St. Petersburg a fear is expressed that the present steps of France may cause matters to develop so rapidly that Russia, despite the czar's love of peace, may find herself driven into an attitude of another kind in order to safeguard her own interests. Events in Turkey and the Balkans are regarded in political circles with great anxiety."

BRITISH TRADE.

New York, Nov. 8.—British trade returns for October show a further decline in the volume of the nation's commerce, says the Tribune's London representative. There is a drop of £750,000 in exports as compared with October, 1900, while ten months of the year give a diminution of nearly £10,000,000. The fall in the last month was due mainly to the diminishing value of the coal exported. In metals, machinery and new ships there is a considerable decrease, which is balanced by a great increase in the value of textiles exported. Imports show a marked reduction of no less than £4,000,000. The general impression produced by the figures is that trade is on the down grade.

New Prince of Wales.

London, Nov. 8.—The Duke of Cornwall and York has been created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester.

Profitable Stock.

New York, Nov. 6.—The Standard Oil Company has declared a dividend of $8 per share, payable December 16, making $48 per share for the calendar year, which is the same amount as last year.

LI HUNG CHANG.

China's Grand Old Man Has Passed From Earth.

Pekin, Nov. 7.—Li Hung Chang died at 11 o'clock this morning. Physicians who had been in constant attendance upon the grand old Chinese statesman announced early Tuesday that he could not survive the coming of another dawn. But he held to life with a tenacity that surprised even the physicians.

When the end came, it could truthfully be said that this tireless worker, upon whose actions momentous events have hinged, literally passed away in the harness. At 10 o'clock Tuesday night he was sitting up and working in defiance of his physicians. He was weak, but in a happy frame of mind. The doctors who caught him at work ordered him to retire. The command was obeyed. The next morning when the doctors called to examine their patient they found him unconscious. From that moment the physicians noticed a rapid sinking away.

Li Hung Chang—pronounced "Lee Hoong Charng"—often called "the Bismarck" and "the grand old man" of China, was born 78 years ago in Hofei, province of Anhui. His progenitors were very ordinary people. Li's career has been romantic and remarkable in conservative, tradition-bound China. His life-story is as striking as that of any count of Monto Cristo of fiction.

When the Taiping rebellion broke out in China in 1853—a rebellion led by half-christianized fanatics—Li emerged from the obscure literary world of China to take the part of the government. He raised a regiment and led it in battle against the rebels. His gallantry brought him into official notice and in 1859 he became taotai of Fukien province.

In 1860 the war with England and France paralyzed the imperial forces, and the Taiping chief carried all before him.

He threatened Shanghai and caused the native merchants to raise money for defense, and to engage an American named Ward to lead the force against the rebels. This was the beginning of the Ever-Victorious army, which "Chinese" Gordon afterwards commanded. With the keenness of observation which distinguishes him, Li Hung Chang learned to recognize the superiority of the foreigner in the field. He therefore joined with Ward's force, and the combined army did excellent work against the Taipings. In 1862 Li was appointed governor of Klangsu.

A series of events led to the appointment of Gordon as chief of the Ever-Victorious army, and with him Li had several skirmishes over the barbarous treatment of prisoners. On the famous occasion of the treacherous murder of the Wangs, Gordon's grief and anger were unbounded.

After a time Gordon cooled down and gave up the chase, and it speaks well for Li that in spite of his ignominous flight he afterwards felt the greatest respect and affection for the man who had taken so practical a method of showing his displeasure at treachery.

The rebellion came to an end on July 19, 1864, and Li had then plenty of opportunity for exercising those administrative powers which he possesses in so marked a degree.

"He at once," Dr. Douglas says, "set about encouraging the natives to return to towns and villages and he appealed to the throne to grant a remission of three years' tribute to the harassed and impoverished people."

Peace did not last long and later on the Nienfei rebellion broke out. Li again proceeded against the enemy, but without much success, and in 1868 was degraded for partiality. Fortunately he was shortly afterwards able to report a decided victory and was given back his yellow jacket and other honors. He was appointed viceroy of China, and became the most powerful statesman in the empire.

Li advocated China's war with Japan. After the battle of Yalu, Li saw his mistake and strongly advocated peace, but was degraded, and the emperor and his advisors were not convinced of the futility of going on with the contest. But when it was absolutely necessary to make peace, Li's advice was eagerly sought for in Pekin, and though an old man he consented to go to Japan to negotiate terms.

Li's part in recent events in China is too fresh in the public mind to need repetition.

Li was a great friend and admirer of Gen. Grant. A few years ago, he visited the general's tomb in New York and planted a tree there.

While in Japan arranging the treaty of peace in 1896 Li was shot by a would-be murderer.

Li's wife died several years ago. He has several children. His wealth said to have been largely secured while in office from a habit of levying tribute on public funds—has been estimated at many millions, making him the richest man in China, and one of the richest in the world.

TO SUCCEED LI.

Pekin, Nov. 8.—An imperial edict has arrived here appointing Yuan-Shi-Kai (governor of Shan-Tung province) to be governor of the province of Chi-Li, and appointing Wang-Wen-Shao, who is vice president of the foreign office and a member of the cabinet, to succeed Li Hung Chang.

They are both ordered to come to Pekin forthwith. Another edict creates Li Hung Chang a marquis and bestows on him the new name of Li Wen Chung, by which he will be known in history.

To Hold Manchuria.

London, Nov. 8.—"A secret dispatch passedt hrough this city to-day," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Standard, "reputed to be from the Chinese minister in St. Petersburg, warning the empress dowager that Russia is determined to retain possession of Manchuria, and that, if the Manchurian convention is denounced, other terms will be exacted which will gravely menace China's independence."

EGYPTIAN HISTORY.

London, Nov. 9.—Prof. William Flinders Petrie, the distinguished Egyptologist, in an address to the supporters of the Egypt exploring fund, said that they had completed the most important historical work that had yet come into their hands, settling, in a manner which had hitherto seemed beyond hope, the very foundations of Egyptian history. No such complete materialization of history had been obtained by one stroke in any other country or age.

He detailed the discoveries of the gold sceptre of Nena, the founder of the Egyptian monarchy, gold vases and jewels of the same period, twenty engraved tablets and dozens of fragments of tablets, and 100 inscriptions on vases, giving more information of dynasties ruling 6,000 years ago than is known regarding half the Saxon kings of England.

The discoveries were all made in the neighborhood of Abydos, in ground abandoned as exhausted. The next work would be done on the site of the Temple of Osiris at Abydos, which was probably the burial place of the head of Osiris, which drew around it the burials of historic times and probably those of the earliest dynasties also.

Japan's Grant.

Yokohama, Nov. 7.—Cores has alloted to Japan 650 acres at Chapokbo, near Masampo, a special settlement to be policed by the Japanese. The land was formerly pegged out by a Russian warship.

The Corean veto on grain exports has been withdrawn in deference to Japan's remonstrances.

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FREE HELP FOR THE SICK

Professor Adkin Offers to Help All Sufferers From Any Disease Absolutely Free of Charge—Professional Men Investigate His Powers.

PROF. THOS. F. ADKIN,
President of the Institute of Physicians and Surgeons.

In all parts of the country men and women, doctors and surgeons, clergymen and educators are wondering at the remarkable cures made by Prof. Thomas F. Adkin, discoverer of the Adkin Vitapathic treatment.

Prof. Adkin heals not by drugs, nor by Christian Science, nor by osteopathy, nor by hypnotism, nor by divine healing, but by a subtle psychic force of nature in combination with certain vital elements of life and health.

A reporter recently talked with Professor Adkin and was asked to invite all readers of this paper who are sick or who are worried by the ills of those dear to them to write to him for assistance. "Some people have declared," said Professor Adkin, "that my powers are of God; they call me a divine healer, a man of mysterious power. This is not so. I cure because I understand nature, because I use a subtle force of nature to build up the system and restore health. But at the same time I believe that the Creator would not have given me the opportunity to make the cures I have made nor the ability to develop them if He had not intended that I should use them for the good of humanity. I therefore feel that it is my duty to give the benefit of the science I have perfected to all who are suffering. I want you to tell your readers that they can write to me in the strictest confidence if they are troubled with any kind of disease and I will thoroughly diagnose their case and prescribe a simple home treatment which I positively guarantee to effect a complete cure, absolutely free of charge. I care not how serious their cases, nor how hopeless they may seem, I ask them to write to me and let me

IRON AND STEEL.

Special Report on Prices and the Cost of Production.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The industrial commission yesterday issued a special report on an investigation conducted by the commission regarding the cost and selling prices of iron and steel products from 1890 to 1901. The statement shows that in 1890 the cost of steel rails ranged from $25.63 to $34.52; in 1891 from $24.15 to $25.68; in 1892 from $22.65 to $24.82; in 1893 from $19.25 to $22.62; in 1894 from $17.72 to $21.29; in 1895 from $16.55 to $25.47; in 1896 from $17.72 to $20.65; in 1897 from $15.91 to $17.62; in 1898 from $16.67 to $17.81; in 1899 from $18.11 in January to $35.52 in December; in 1900 from $36.12 in February to $21.85 in October; in 1901 from $21.54 to $25.98.

According to the showing made there was a margin in the selling price over the cost price for every year from 1890 up to July of 1898. In 1890 the margin ran from 75c to $5.50 per ton; in 1891 from $3.89 to $5.85; in 1892 from $4.08 to $6.25; in 1893 from $4.75 to $8.49; in 1894 from $2.51 to $6.21; in 1895 from $4.10 to $9.09; in 1896 from $7.33 to $10.28; in 1897 from 47c to $7.30; in 1898, the highest margin was $4.33 in January. In July a loss of 5c per ton is noted, the cost price being $17.06, as against a selling price of $17.00.

Again in June of 1899 when the cost price was $27.62 there was a loss of 37c. In July of that year the loss was $1.51 on a cost price of $29.75; $1.75 on cost price of $32.15, and in September $1.88 on a cost price of $32.31. A loss of about $1 per ton is also reported for the months of January, February, March, April and May of 1900, when the cost price ranged over $36 per ton. Losses also are claimed on steel billets for most of the year 1900 and for the first four months of 1901. A loss is recorded for every month in 1898 on billets. Losses are recorded for the last three months of 1900 on pig iron. The lowest cost of production for pig iron was recorded in 1894 when it was $8.05 per ton. In 1900 the cost of pig iron was $15.35.

Commenting in a general way the commission says:

"Beyond question there have been steady improvements in methods of manufacture tending to reduce the cost of labor and incidentally the unit of price.

"The comparisons as to costs will not be greatly vitiated by inaccuracies in the items of labor and incidentals, since these represent a comparatively small proportion of the cost of transforming the respective raw materials into the finished products."

The variations in prices is commented upon as follows: "These often sudden and violent fluctuations show, among other indications, the great changes in demand for iron and steel products from ness of prices to such changes in demand. No very large stocks of iron and steel is usually held in advance, and when a period of prosperity causes a great extension of the use of these products, the mills often find themselves temporarily unable to keep pace with the demand, while buyers under certain conditions are willing to pay almost any price.

"A noteworthy feature of the diagram regarding steel rails is the fact that the selling prices for considerable periods of time throughout the decade covered by the figures have been held uniform.

"This uniformity in prices is doubtless due to the existence of pools from time to time among the manufacturers, and the sudden changes following the periods of uniformity are probably explicable, not so much by great changes in demand at the precise date of the change in price, as by either the breaking of pools or the determination on the part of their managers that the previously fixed prices were too high or too low. It is very commonly stated in the trade journals that the nominal prices quoted for steel rails are not always maintained in practice, but that, secretly or openly, sales are being made below the quoted rates.

"To a certain extent the changes in the prices of rails, are followed by changes in the prices of pig iron, but the more or less artificial price of rails indicated in the diagram prevents this parellelism from being as close as it is in the case of billets and pig iron. We find that the cost of rails, which depends largely on the price of the chief constituent pig iron varies much more greatly from month to month than the selling price, while, on the other hand, it occasionally happens that a very sudden change in the selling price of rails appears unaccompanied by any correspondingly sudden changes in cost. Naturally it follows that the margin between the cost and selling price is a much more variable quantity in the case of rails than in the case of billets."

NEW GERMAN TARIFF.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Consul Kehl, at Stettin, has added an interesting chapter to the reports furnished by our consular officers in Germany, touching the effect of the proposed new German tariff. The first effect of an increase over the present import duty on food stuffs coming into the empire, Mr. Kehl says, will be an advance in the price of these articles. The cost of living in Germany, he says at present is from 10 to 30 per cent higher than in the United States, while wages are about one-third those paid in America. To balance the increased cost of living wages must be increased which will enhance the cost of production and the selling price, thus placing the burden of a higher import duty on the people in general.

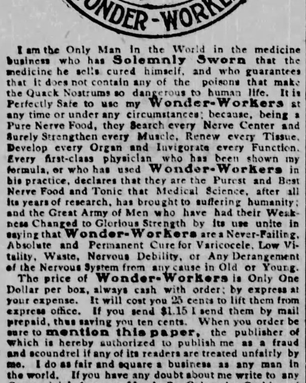
Germany, the consul says, has not the natural resources to supply her people's demand for meats and agricultural products and with a constant increase in population and the evolution from an agricultural and industrial country, it is quite natural, he says, that the demand for food will be advanced and the production decrease.

WEAK MAN

For three years I have been Publicly Warning you of the Danger of Death that Lurks in the Poison-Laden Nostrums sent to Men by the Quack Doctors, Fakirs and Frauds who burden the mails with their filthy literature. Again I warn you to Stop the Use of these Frightful Stimulants and Poisons, because all experience proves that they Ruin your Health, Destroy your Vigor and Lead to the Grave. None of the Human Leeches who have grown rich out of your misfortunes have yet answered my charges of Fraud, and they never will answer them, because then, as well as the men they have duped, know that all I have said is the truth, and every one of them Fears the Result of an Investigation.

Use Wonder-Workers and Get Well.

On my honor as a man I tell you that more than 250,000 Weak Men of all ages have been Restored to Perfect Health and Manly Vigor by simply using Wonder-Workers one week; a single tablet at a dose three times a day, and you, too, will become Well and Strong just as certain as the sun shines if you take my advice and use them.



I am the Only Man in the World in the medicine business who has Solemnly Sworn that the medicine he sells cured himself, and who guarantees that it does not contain any of the poisons that make the Quack Nostrums so dangerous to human life. It is Perfectly Safe to use my Wonder-Workers at any time or under any circumstances; because, being a Pure Nerve Food, they Search every Nerve Center and Surely Strengthen every Muscle, Renew every Tissue, Develop every Organ and Invigorate every Function. Every first-class physician who has been shown my formula, or who has used Wonder-Workers in his practice, declares that they are the Purest and Best Nerve Food and Tonic that Medical Science, after all its years of research, has brought to suffering humanity; and the Great Army of Men who have had their Weakness Changed to Glorious Strength by its use unite in saying that Wonder-Workers are Never-Failing, Absolute and Permanent Cure for Varicocele, Low Vitality, Waste, Nervous Debility, or Any Derangement of the Nervous System from any cause in Old or Young.

The price of Wonder-Workers is Only One Dollar per box, always cash with order; by express at your expense. It will cost you 25 cents to lift them from express office. If you send $1.15 I send them by mail prepaid, thus saving you ten cents. When you order be sure to mention this paper, the publisher of which is hereby authorized to publish me as a fraud and scoundrel if any of its readers are treated unfairly by me. I do as fair and square a business as any man in the world. If you have any doubt about me write to any Commercial Agency, Mr. A. R. Cobaugh, Cashier of the First National Bank of this city, (the bank of which Hon. Asa S. Bushnell, Ex-Gov. of Ohio, is President,) or to any of your friends in Springfield. Always Address.

GEO. S. BECK, 420 S. Market St. Springfield, Ohio.

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RADWAY & CO., New York:—Gentlemen—I send inclosed M. O. for which you will please send me one dozen Radway's Ready Relief and one dozen Radway's Pills. Your Ready Relief is considered hereabouts to be worth its weight in gold. This is why I am induced to handle it. I have handled ——— Oil for some time, but I consider the R. R. R. far superior to this, as it gives better satisfaction.

J. M. ALEXANDER, Horman, I. T.

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RADWAY & CO., 55 ELM STREET, NEW YORK.

THE PENSION SYSTEM.

Washington, Nov. 7.—In his annual report, the commissioner of pensions discusses at length the faults of the present system of pensioning and the difficulties in the way of determining the merits of claims for pension and increase.

Attention is directed to the friction and unkind feeling that attends the administering the act of August 7, 1882, which provides that open and notorious adulterous cohabitation of a widow pensioner shall operate to terminate her pension, but the absence of such a law, it is stated, would encourage and permit such pensioners to live in adultery and dishonor the memory of their soldier husbands while still enjoying the bounty of the government, and, on the other hand, the widow who respects the law and honors by legally entering into the marriage relation loses her pension. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this law, instructions were issued in 1886 to special examiners in the field to take depositions from widow claimants, whether they have cohabited with any man as his wife since the death of the soldier. These instructions were in force until September, 1897, shortly after the present commissioner took charge of the bureau, when he modified them by directions that special examiners must never question the claimant whether she has violated the act of August 7, 1882, unless the evidence procured shall show that she has been living in adultery, and then the investigation must be made carefully and discreetely, so as not to cause unnecessary neighborhood gossip or scandal.

The commissioner says that while the law is a most delicate and difficult one to administer, yet he cannot recommend its repeal.

Attention is invited again to the necessity of repealing the act of June 7, 1888, which swept away all limitations as to the filing of widows' claims under the general law and brought about conditions which are stated to be a standing invitation to file fraudulent claims, the arrearages being so large and the chances of detection so small.

It is stated that widows' claims are usually filed 30 days after the death of the soldier, but since the passage of the law of 1888 many claims have been filed by alleged widows of soldiers who died or were killed during the civil war.

OUR SHIPPING.

Washington, Nov. 9.—The report of Mr. Chamberlain, the United States commissioner of navigation, says that the past fiscal year has been the third successive year of notable prosperity and growth in American shipping, exceeding the two previous years. The extent and nature of work under way or projected in shipyards promises an even greater growth for the current fiscal year.

American tonnage now has attained practically the former maximum of 1861. The figures of 1901, compared with 1861 show an increase in consting trade vessels from 2,704,344 tons to 4,582,683 tons (two-thirds of this increase being on the Great Lakes), a decrease in foreign trade vessels from 2,496,894 tons to 879,595 tons, and a decrease in whaling and fishing vessels from 338,375 tons to 61 940 tons.

Of our total tonnage, 3,623,201 tons are wodden vessels and only 1,901,017 tons are iron or steel. In 1900 Great Britain launched 1,440,000 tons of steel vessels.

Porto Rico appears in the returns with 25 vessels of 5,297 tons, and Hawaii with 64 vessels of 37,149 tons. In the Philippines 2,349 vessels of 102,581 tons (of which 149 vessels of 43,598 tons are steam vessels) are under American protection. Until congress has so enacted, the report says, Philippine vessels are not vessels of the United States.

Although registered American vessels increased 62,435 tons during the year, American vessels carried only 8.2 per cent of our exports and imports, the smallest percentage in our history. Our fleet of ocean vessels in foreign trade, the report says, is too small to be compared with that of foreign nations. The fleets of each of the four largest British and German steamship corporations exceed the American fleet in tonnage, mileage and business.

The tonnage built and documented in the United States during the past fiscal year comprised 1,380 vessels of 485,469 gross tons.

GROWTH OF THE NAVY.

Washington, Nov. 11.—A striking illustration of the growth of the American navy is presented in the single statement in the annual report of Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, chief of the equipment bureau of the navy, that he spent $2,273,111 last fiscal year for 324,108 tons of coal at an average cost of $7.01 per ton. The report says that this was nearly 95,713 more tons of coal than was used during the preceding fiscal year. Ten years ago the coal consumption was 73,000 tons per annum. The domestic coal costs $6.20 per ton, and the foreign coal, of which there were used 105,066 tons, cost $8.50 per ton. Admiral Bradford has scattered American coal all over the world wherever suitable storage could be found. He has placed 12,000 tons at Yokohama and 5,000 tons at Pichilinque, Mexico, and he has sent large quantities to Guam and to the Philippines. He carried 9,000 tons by water from the Atlantic coast to Mare Island, Cal., where it came into competition with English Cardiff. They have averaged the same in cost, viz.: $9.29 per ton, but at present, owing to the scarcity of American freight vessels, the Cardiff coal is considerably cheaper at Mare Island. It is recommended that two large steam 10,000 ton colliers be built to keep depots supplied in time of peace and to accompany fleets in time of war.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The projected treaty of cession of the Danish West Indies to the United States is not so well advanced as it was hoped would be the case at this time. It is now doubtful whether the treaty will be completed in time to submit to Congress when it reassembles next month. The delay appears to have arisen through the last change in the ministry at Copenhagen, the State department practically having reached an agreement with the Danish government in the treaty; in fact, all questions of large principle had been adjusted when the entry into power of a new ministry, not well disposed toward the treaty, made it necessary to begin the work all over again. While the negotiations are proceeding, they have not reached a point yet where it can be predicted certainly that a treaty will result. The issues do not touch the price to be paid so much as the conditions as to the future of the citizens of the Danish West Indies, sought to be imposed by Denmark. The United States desires a simple treaty, and one that will leave it at perfect liberty to deal with the islands in the future without any restrictions imposed by treaty.

CARTER CASE ADVANCED.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The United States supreme court to-day advanced the habeas corpus case of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter on its docket and announced that it would be heard on the second of December next.

RURAL MAILS.

Postmaster General Will Ask Congress to Double the Appropriation.

Washington, Nov. 12.—In his annual report, which will be completed soon, Postmaster General Smith will ask for an increase of the appropriation for the rural free delivery service from the present sum of $3,500,000 to $6,000,000, and will advocate the extension of the service as far as practicable. He will express the opinion that this branch of the work of the department is of the greatest utility, and will plead for most liberal consideration on the part of congress. He will explain in some detail the recent action of the department in the matter of second class mail matter, taking the position that the law granting a rate of one cent per pound contemplated benefit only to absolutely legitimate newspapers with legitimate subscription lists.

CHINAMEN WILL BE SHOWN THE DOOR

Washington, Nov. 12.—The cases of approximately one hundred Chinamen who are detained at San Francisco were heard by Assistant Secretary Taylor yesterday. They are all known as "transit cases," the Chinamen making oath at the port that they were bound for Mexico.

"We have investigated many similar cases," said Secretary Taylor, "and found that ninety-nine out of a hundred mysteriously came back to the United States. As a matter of fact they go to Mexico only in order to come over the border at the first opportunity."

The secretary decided that the Chinese should be deported, but in order to make sure referred to the solicitor of the treasury for an opinion.

LUTHER W. OSBORN DIES AT APIA, SAMOA

Washington, Nov. 12.—A cablegram received at the state department to-day from Auckland, New Zealand, announces the death at Apia, Samoa, on Oct. 27th, of Luther W. Osborn, United States consul general, at Apia. Mr. Osborn was born in New York, and appointed to his present post from Nebraska, July 26, 1897.

NEW CABINET POSITION.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Elliott Durand, Laverne W. Noyes and several other Chicagoans, representing the National Business League, to-day presented to the President a memorial urging him to recommend in his message to congress the establishment of a department of commerce and industries and also the reorganization of the consular service on a civil service basis.

Representative Boutelle, of Illinois, today arranged for a future conference with the President on the subject of the abrogation of the treaty of 1817 with Great Britain, by which the building of war vessels on the great lakes is inhibited. Mr. Boutelle is much interested in this subject. He says there are a dozen or more shipyards on the great lakes, and that the antiquated treaty of 1817 prevents them from sharing the work of building smaller vessels of the navy with the seaboard shipyards.

President Roosevelt has not been able yet to find a team of horses to his liking. He has examined at least a dozen pairs, but all of them have had some defect. The hostler of the White House stables returned yesterday from a trip to Baltimore, where he visited the horse market, but reported that he had found no suitable horses with long tails. The President is opposed to the practice of docking the tails of horses, and will not consider the purchase of bang-tailed animals, no matter what other qualifications they may have.

IGLESIAS ARRESTED.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, protested to the President to-day against the arrest of Santiago Iglesias, who was sent to Porto Rico by the American Federation to organize the workingmen of the island. Mr. Iglesias was arrested, according to a cablegram received from him by Mr. Gompers, as he stepped ashore at San Juan. He was placed in jail. The nature of the charge against him is not known. President Roosevelt immediately sent an inquiry to Governor Hunt as to the cause of the arrest.

CLAY PRODUCTS.

Washington, Nov. 8.—A preliminary census report on clay products in the United States shows a capital of $147,913,323 invested in the industry in 1900, an increase of 36 per cent since 1890. The number of establishments is 6,422, a decrease of almost 2 per cent. The returns show 105,618 wage earners, with total wages of $39,534,070. The value of products is $95,443,842, an increase of 6 per cent. The cost of material, $22,903,184, shows an increase of over 25 per cent for the decade.

AGAINST ADDICKS.

Washington, Nov. 7.—The last advices received here from the Isthmus of Panama, dating back about a week, are to the effect that everything was quiet in the neighborhood of Panama and Colon. The insurrectionists were reported to have disappeared completely from the place in the vicinity of Panama where where, for a time, they had menaced that town. A preceding report shows that an outbreak of smallpox in their camps had a good deal to do with the dispersal of the rebels.

SCHLEY'S VISIT.

Washington, Nov. 8.—Admiral Schley expects to make a visit to Memphis, Tenn., in January at a date to be determined upon later, when he is to be presented a silver service by the people of Memphis. He made this promise to Mr. Crawford, of the Memphis Commercial Appeal company, who called on him yesterday to extend the invitation and to assure him of an earnest desire of the citizens of Memphis to have him make them a visit.

For West Point.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Secretary Root has issued an order changing the regulations relative to admissions to West Point so that the academic board may accept candidates who are graduates of high schools or students of colleges and universities without requiring them to pass the mental examination prescribed by the department.

Took a Recess.

Mexico City, Nov. 9.—The Pan-American congress, at its session, yesterday, decided to adjourn for a fortnight, in order to allow the committees time to consider the projects submitted to them.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

MEN ARE NAMED.

Bitter Contest Over Kentucky Revenue Offices is Ended.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The contest over the Kentucky internal revenue collectorships was settled to-day. At the conclusion of a conference between the President and Senator Deboe, Representative Boreing and Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes, the President agreed to appoint E. A. Craft to succeed C. E. Sapp as collector of the fifth (Louisville) district. At the same conference George W. Leiberth was decided upon for the collectorship of the sixth (Covington) district to succeed D. N. Comingore. The latter is the present collector and was a candidate for reappointment.

PRESIDENT REMEMBERED THE COLORED SOLDIER

Washington, Nov. 12.—President Roosevelt gave an illustration of his retentive memory when Senator Mason presented to him a colored man named Thompson who is a candidate for a commission in the regular army. Thompson served five years in the regular army, and during the Spanish war was a member of the Eighth Illinois volunteers. He is now on the Washington police force. When introduced the President remarked: "I know you," and then proceeded to recount accurately Thompson's service in the regular and volunteer armies, recalling the fact that his regiment policed Santiago after the surrender.

UNION LABOR MAYOR.

San Francisco, Nov. 6.—Eugene E. Schmitz, the Union Labor candidate for mayor, has been elected by a plurality of about 2,500. Asa R. Wells, Republican, running second, and J. S. Tobin third in the race. Mr. Schmitz is the leader of an orchestra in a local theater, and is also the secretary and manager of a machine shop. He has heretofore been known as a Republican, though he has never been prominent as a politician. He is a native of this city, his father having been an accomplished musician. Of the other candidates on the municipal ticket, the Republicans elect the auditor, sheriff, tax collector, treasurer, county clerk, public administrator and six supervisors. The Democrats will have the city attorney, recorder, district attorney, coroner, two police judges and nine supervisors. Besides the mayor, the Union Labor party elected three supervisors.

San Francisco, Nov. 7.—Mayor-elect Schmitz has issued the following statement: "I wish to say to the merchants and financiers of the city that they need entertain no fears whatever of any action upon my part tending to inaugurate a radical or revolutionary policy of municipal government. Invested capital will be given the consideration it deserves, and it will be my aim to see that business interests suffer nothing. I will consider all classes and try to harmonise all which sta d for the upbuilding of San Francisco."

Nebraska.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 7.—Complete returns from 48 out of 90 counties in the state give Sedgwick (Rep.), 47,635; Hollenbeck (Fusion), 42,375. Nearly complete returns from nine other counties makes Sedgwick's plurality 8,001. It is believed the total Republican plurality will reach 10,000 for regents of the university. The plurralities for the Republican nominees are nearly the same. In this (Lancaster) county, the Republicans made a clean sweep, gaining the offices of treasurer and register of deeds.

Massachusetts.

Boston, Nov. 6.—The Republican party in carrying Massachusetts in yesterday's election, as customary, suffered in the size of its vote to an extent expected in an off year. Gov. Crane's third term plurality is 70,304. The Social Democracy candidates made the best showing among the minor party nominees.

The governor's council includes seven Republicans and one Democrat, as last year.

The Democrats lost two members in the senate and gained 16 in the house of of representatives. The actual political division, however, is to be determined on the final settlements of several close fights. On the face of returns the house stands 166 Republicans, 72 Democrats and 2 Social Democrats, while the senate is 32 Republicans and 7 Democrats.

Will Be Gorman.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 11.—Chairman Murray Vandiver, of the Democratic state central committee, in an interview, said:

"Arthur Pue Gorman will be the next United States senator from Maryland. He will be the only candidate before the Democratic caucus."

SURPRISE DIDN'T WIN.

Manila, Nov. 11.—Major Wm. L. Pitcher, of the Eighth regiment of infantry, commanding the Minder expedition, reports that the garrison of Abra de Ilog was attacked yesterday by a force of insurgents commanded by Lencos. The Filipinos apparently attempted to repeat the Samar tragedies, but the Americans, who were breakfasting fully armed, completely routed the insurgents, who left five dead men on the field, each having a rifle and ammunition. One American was seriously wounded.

Capt. Noyes, of the Thirtieth infantry, commanding a detachment of fifty men, has captured a deserter named Richter, of the Sixth artillery, wearing the uniform of an insurgent lieutenant.

Catbalogan, Island of Samar, Nov. 11. —The insurgents are flocking northward. They are suffering greatly from famine. Many isolated bolomen have surrendered. Only fear caused by Lukban's proclamation threatening with death those who surrender prevents a general submission.

TWO DAYS' FIGHTING.

Manila, Nov. 9.—Advices from Catbalogan, capital of Samar island, report that Major Waller attacked a force of insurgents occupying a strong position at Sojton, two three-inch guns being used to shell the rebels' strongbold. Throughout the first day the insurgents held the place, but yesterday Major Waller renewed the attack and, after a desperate engagement, carried the position. Two marines of the attacking force and 26 insurgents were killed. Major Waller destroyed the Cuartels and 70 houses.

General Smith has issued orders forbidding the purchase of hemp in the Island of Leyte, except in small quantities for food, which purchases must be under the supervision of the military authorities. All the ports in Leyte are closed and traffic is forbidden where it cannot be supervised by the military.

INSURGENTS HUNGRY.

Catbalogan, Island of Samar, Nov. 8.—The few Filipinos who are surrendering say that the insurgent leader Lukbans' provisions are exhausted, and that he and his men are living on a scanty supply of sweet potatoes. Lukban is being strongly urged to surrender. He is weakening, and it is believed he will yield by November 10, owing to the blockade making it impossible for him to procure more food. The insurgents are described as being in great fear of the soldiers.

DYNAMITE GUN.

New Invention Which Appears to Be Very Efficient.

New York, Nov. 11.—Highly successful tests of a new dynamite gun of destructive powers in excess of any weapon hitherto designed have just been privately conducted by a special board of officers of the bureau of ordnance of the United States army at Fisher's island. The government has for several years been engaged in the erection on Fisher's island of fortifications on a colossal scale intended to make the eastern entrance to the sound impregnable to naval attack and secure the safety of all the cities along the sound, from New London to New York. In this system of defense the new dynamite gun, which is mounted so as to cover the channel between Fisher's island and Plum island, on which heavy batteries have also been erected, is expected to play an important part. The utmost secrecy has been enforced by the government relative to the works on Fisher's island, and the government has not made public these tests. The gun, which was built in Scranton, Pa., was recently installed in a battery at the western end of the island. The tests were made before a board consisting of Majors McNutt and Birney, of the bureau of ordnance, and many artillery officers from the forts in the vicinity. With the full calibre projectile the gun proved its ability to hurl 500 pounds of nitroglycerine, said to be sufficient to annihilate any battleship afloat, a distance of about 3,000 yards, with a degree of accuracy not excelled by the latest types of heavy rifled ordnance. Two days were devoted to the tests. The first hurled a six-inch shell, carrying 50 pounds of explosive, a distance of 5,763 yards, bursting on impact with the water and sending a column of water 300 feet into the air. With a ten-inch shell, carrying 200 pounds of explosive, the range was found to be 5,460 yards, the shell exploding under water with the desired delay action of two seconds. In the test for accuracy, five eight-inch shells were dropped at the respective ranges of 5,043, 5,035, 5,020, 5,040 and 4,970 yards, al lof which would have taken effect, assuming that the target had been a battleship about three miles away, or about double the distance of 2,500 yards, now generally accepted as the limit of a practical fighting range. In the test for rapidity of fire, five full calibre shells, weighing 1,185 pounds, or more than half a ton each, were discharged in 11 minutes and 55 seconds, almost bringing the weapon within the class of rapid-fire pieces. The test for endurance called for the firing within two hours of 25 "air shots," or what, in an ordinary gun would be called blank cartridges, but no difficulty was experienced in firing 40 shots in that time without any appreciable loss of pressure in the storage reserve, the air pressure in the gun remaining uniform at each shot at 1,000 pounds.

WHERE PAPER MONEY IS NEARLY WORTHLESS

New York, Nov. 12.—Arrivals from the interior of Colombia bring the news that the exchange of paper money has advanced to the highest point yet reached, says the Colon, Colombia, correspondent of the Herald. A United States dollar is actually worth 45 dollars in national currency in Bozota, and 48 dollars in department money. Merchants of Barranquila believe the value of paper money will further depreciate, and are holding as little as possible. They are converting all the paper money they get into coffee and other merchandise.

GEN. HARRISON'S TOMB.

Cincinnati, Nov. 11.—The anniversary of the battle of Tippecanoe was celebrated yesterday with a large attendance at the new tomb of General William Henry Harrison, at North Bend, O., near this city. The late President Benjamin Harrison, before his death, had a new tomb built over the grave of his illustrious grandfather. Mayor Gleason, of Cleves, delivered the welcome address, which was responded to by Judge Body, of Cincinnati, the principal address being by Congressman Jacob H. Bromwell, of Cincinnati, followed by Judge Connor, Captain McClung and others. The wreath of flowers was placed on the tomb by Carl Schmidt, president of the United German Singer societies of Cincinnati. None of the members of the Harrison family were present.

THE CARTER TRIAL.

Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 7.—Oberlin M. Carter, ex-captain of engineers in the regular army, now confined in the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth, has been notified of the granting of a writ of trial in the United States circuit court in Chicago, in connection with the suit instituted by the government to take his property.

Col. L. D. Carter, his uncle; I. Stanton Carter, his brother, and Horace Stone, a Chicago attorney, have been here in consultation with the prisoner, gathering information for the approaching trial. The purpose is to try at this trial to introduce evidence that Capt. Carter asserted was excluded at the court-martial, and which, he claims, would have established his innocence. Just before he started for Chicago, Col. Carter said:

"Capt. Carter and his friends are much pleased with the prospect of a hearing in a court of justice at last. My nephew has offered to turn over all his proprtty to the government pending a fair trial in a court of justice."

THE YAQUIS.

Denver, Nov. 9.—A special from Tucson, Ariz., says:

Great fires are built almost every night by the Yaqui Indians in the mountains near Guaymas, Mex. In the recent fight between the Yaquis and the Mexican cavalry a large number of Indians were killed and their comrades are now holding weird ceremonies over the bodies, which they took to the highest point on the mountains surrounding Guaymas. From Glorio mountain they watch the approach of posses and are able to fight to advantage. The Indians make nightly raids on the ranches, have an abundance of horses and ammunition and seemed disposed to continue fighting.

Guaymas is afraid of night attacks. The situation is more serious now than for some time.

RECEIVED THE PRIZE.

New York, Nov. 11.—A dispatch from Paris to the London Times and New York Times, says M. Santos-Dumont has received a check for 100,000 francs, the amount of the Deutsche prize, from the Marquis de Dion, on behalf of the Aero club.

The marquis, in sending the check, said the Aero club had decided that it was only fair that M. Santos-Dumont should bear the expense of the impending litigation with the club's neighbors at St. Cloud owing to defects in the vats M. Santos-Dumont placed there for the manufacture of hydrogen.

M. Santos-Dumont replied that the matter did not concern him. The marquis insisted, saying the club counted on M. Santos-Dumont's loyalty. The Brazilian aeronaut again refused to accede to the demand of the club.

The committee of the Aero club will take such steps as it considers fitting.

Rich Cargo.

San Francisco, Nov. 8.—The steamer Hong Kong Maru brought $1,000,000 in gold from Japan, consigned to the San Francisco mint, and Chinese silk valued at $1,100,000.

AFTER LEISHMAN.

Friends of Miss Stone Claim He Is Apathetic.

London, Nov. 12.—Friends of Miss Stone here are criticising Minister Leishman for his seeming indifference in her behalf. He sailed for the United States

on Saturday, after several weeks of idleness in London and Paris, and has shown no interest in the serious state of affairs in Turkey. The efforts to rescue Miss Stone have been left in the hands of Spencer Eddy, who has shown his willingness to do all in his power, but he is looked upon as rather lacking in experience to deal with such questions as might have resulted from the clash between Turkey and France.

Washington, Nov. 8.—All that can be gathered here touching Miss Stone's case is that reported from Levant to the effect that some kind of communication is being maintained, though very indirectly, between Miss Stone's captors and the people who are seeking to secure her release. It is believed that up to this point the missionaries themselves have been the only persons able to keep open the line of communication.

BECKHAM AND DURBIN.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 12.—Governor Beckham last night addressed to Governor Durbin, of Indiana, a letter replying to the criticism by that executive of the courts and officials of Kentucky in his recent letter refusing to honour requisitions for Taylor and Finley, wanted for alleged complicity in the assassination of Governor Goebel. He severely arraigns Durbin for his refusal, charging that in doing so he violated his oath of office to support the constitution of the United States, and that he became "a party after the fact to the most infamous crime in the history of this state, the cold-blooded and dastardly murder of an eminent and distinguished citizen of Kentucky."

The Kentucky executive also charges that Governor Durbin's action in refusing was the result of a political bargain made before his election to office, and characterizes his charges against the courts and officials of Kentucky as slanderous and inexcusable misrepresentations.

He takes the stand that the governor of a state has no discretionary power, but only ministerial power, in the honoring of legally drawn requisitions from other states, and this is taken here as an indication that steps will shortly be taken in the courts to compel Durbin by mandamus to honor the requisitions. If such proceedings are instituted, they will be in the courts of Indiana, and taken on appeal to the supreme court.

Not Given Up.

New York, Nov. 6.—Richard Croker denied to-day that he had given up the leadership of Tammany, or that he would do so. Mr. Croker said:

"The report that I am to quit politics is absolutely false, and it is not true that I am to sail for Europe at once. I am in good health, and I shall stay right here for some time to come."

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, Nov. 9.—The trade situation presents many points of strength and few of weakness. Colder weather throughout the country has stimulated retail trade in heavy clothing, shoes, groceries and rubber goods, and this has already been reflected in an improved re-order demand from Western and Southern jobbers. Collections, too, are more satisfactory. Country merchants are reported in good financial shape and one result is found in the rather better supply and easier tone of money. Holding of cotton is reported from the South, this being aided by the strength of the business community generally. Higher prices have been made for cereals. Bradstreet's figures of the world's visible supply favor the bears but little, foreign cables are better, and export demand has been improved, both for wheat and corn, the strength of these being shared in by flour, the production of which at Minneapolis and other points is very heavy, and only oats. The price situation is one of steadiness, though some hesitation was shown during October.

While nearly all industries are active, special strength and activity have been displayed in iron and steel. Production, as yet, seems to be running behind consumption. The shortage of cars is an additional obstructive feature just at present, and the effect upon the coke trade has been so marked as to cause the shut down of twenty blast furnaces in the Pittsburg district. Pig iron is in good demand East and West. Railway material is very active at Chicago, and 50,000 tons of steel rails have been ordered by Western roads this week. Iron bars and nails display weakness and are lower. Plate specifications are also reported being held back. At Pittsburg there is a heavy demand for Bessemer iron and sales of 15,000 tons of this material and of 20,000 tons of foundry iron are reported, with good premiums for prompt delivery. Fore iron is 50 cents up. Structural material is also active, sales at Pittsburg for the week aggregating 12,000 tons.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregated 5,469,045 bushels as against 6,672,888 bushels last week and 3,355,507 in this week last year. Wheat exports, July 1 to date nineteen weeks, aggregate 112,788,018 bushels as against 66,355,791 last season.

Corn exports aggregate 708,284 bushels as against 606,159 last week and 3,287,627 last year. July 1 to date, corn exports are 17,447,844 bushels against 59,463,314 last season.

Failures for the week in the United States aggregate 191, as against 172 last week, 161 in this week a year ago, 132 in 1899 and 187 in 1898.

Canadian failures for the week number 35, as against 17 last week and last year, 23 in 1899 and 30 in 1898.

RUSSIAN CROPS.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 27.—The ministry of agriculture to-day published its annual autumnal crop report for European Russia. The ministry has 7,600 correspondents west of the Ourals. All crops were below average, it is stated, and in some parts of the east and south they were "bad," in places "very bad."

The staple grain, rye, was particularly deficient.

Winter wheat was "bad" in the Don province, Yekaterinoslaff, Poland, and the Baltic provinces, and good in the southwest. All the summer grains will be below the average and range from "bad to very bad." In the east and southeast summer wheat and oats are notably deficient. Barley and millet turned out somewhat better; peas, wheat, flax and hemp "bad." Potatoes were nearer the average, but suffered with other breadstuffs.

APPLES IN EUROPE

Copenhagen, Oct. 29.—The fruit crop in Denmark is nearly a failure this season. Apples are especially scarce and, in consequence, dear, selling at wholesale as high as thirteen cents a pound. German, Russian and French apples are being imported. Some of the commission men in Copenhagen will try to import American apples. They complain, however, of the packing and terms of sale in New York.

Russian apples are carefully packed in excelsior in large boxes and will stand storing for a long time. The American apples, which are packed in barrels, do not keep wall. Danish buyers say that many American apples would be sold here if packed in the Russian manner. They also complain that New York houses demand cash payment before shipment and ship goods at buyers' risk.

American apples can now be had in Hamburg at from 24 to 26 marks a barrel; in Hull, at from 27 to 28 shillings.

GRAIN MARKETS

Toledo, Nov. 12.—Close.—Wheat eased off on liquidation and reports of rain in winter wheat states, closing a full cent lower on cash as well as December and May options. The market was dull, most of the trading being done in May. There was a weakness at the opening reflecting somewhat early cables. December was 3c and May 2c off at the start, but some support appeared at every dip, and the decline during the morning was gradual. Closing cables came better, but did not seem to have much influence on our market. Northwestern receipts were large and Bradstreet's estimate showed a good increase. Heavy rains in the Argentine had a slight bullish influence.

Corn—The close was easier in sympathy with a declining wheat market. December options sold 3c lower and May 1c lower. Government report on corn showed a raise in the total yield over last month, and had a tendency to bear the market. The opening was easier, and prices generally worked lower. A good shipping demand did not seem to have much influence.

Oats did not show much sympathy with corn, and the net loss was only fractional to 1c. There was more activity in outs than has been noted lately and a fair demand kept prices comparatively firm. Receipts were large.

Clover Seed—The seed market remained steady. Shipments were large, being 1,158 bags. Prices eased off a trifle on December, but March remained unchanged. Receipts, 760 bags. Estimated for to-morrow, 100 bags.

Following are the prices at the close:

Corn—December, 60c; May, 62¾c.

Oats—December, 40c; May, 41c.

Rye—58½.

Clover Seed—December, $4.67½; March, $4.75; rejected, $4.82½. No. 2 Alsyke, $5.50.

Following are the quotations at the close from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Nov. 11 Close.	Close
Cash	76	76¾	75¾	76¾	76¾
Dec.	75¾	76¾	75¾	76¼	77¼
May	78¾	79¾	78¾	78¾	79¾
CHICAGO.					
Wheat.					
Dec.	72¾	72¾	71¾	71¾	72¾
May	76	76¾	75	75¼	76¼
Corn—					
Dec.	59¾